

# Bird-Lore

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## The Trailer-Blind de Luxe

By GUY A. BAILEY

With Photographs by the Author

ONCE upon a time I sat on a cake of ice for hours with the thermometer hovering around zero waiting for Ducks to come in near an improvised blind of canvas to feed upon some corn that had been dropped in the water near the shore. These Ducks were Redheads, Canvasbacks and Scaups. They sat out in the lake apparently afraid of the blind. A few of the bravest ones would leave the raft and swim toward the blind, then, becoming suspicious, they would return to their more timid companions. A few minutes later some more could be seen working gradually toward the blind. After three or four hours of watchful waiting, the whole raft moved in and began to pitch and and dive. Once they tasted the corn they seemed to lose all sense of fear. It



TRAILER-BLIND IN POSITION

was now an easy matter to photograph them and they paid little attention to the click of the shutters or to the noise attending the changing of plate-holders. Dozens of exposures were made, until the whole supply was used up.

My companion and leader on this expedition was Prof. Arthur A. Allen, Editor of the School Department of BIRD-LORE. The place was the west shore of Cayuga Lake, about a mile from the inlet. He had apparently become hardened to the benumbing effect of a cake of ice on a zero day, but I found it difficult to adapt myself comfortably to this kind of a cushion. It was not so much the cold in itself as it was the trying to walk loaded down with cameras



A HEN AND TWO COCK PHEASANTS

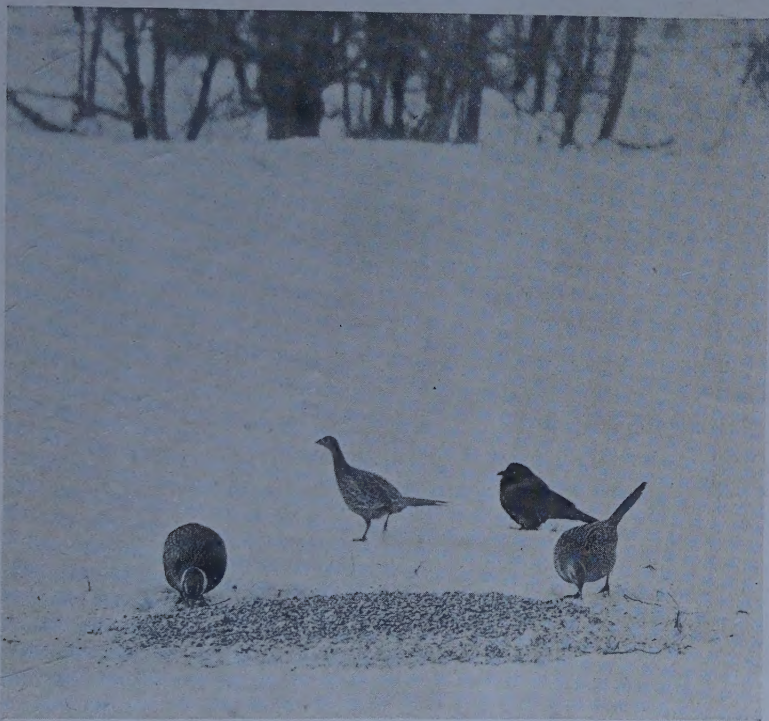
and plate-holders after my legs had become paralyzed. So I might say that the idea of the Trailer-Blind de Luxe had its inception while I was sitting on Allen's icy cushion.

The Trailer-Blind de Luxe is a small house on wheels so constructed that it can be drawn as a trailer behind a car or wagon. It is 7 feet long, 4 feet wide and 7 feet tall under the cupola. It is provided with a writing-desk, a collapsible bed, an oil-stove, and a presto-lite tank with a suitable burner. There is linoleum on the floor, a limited library, refreshments, and a thermos bottle of coffee when in operation.

This blind has usually been left for a season in various favorable places for bird-photography. The first station was near a ravine where the Ring-necked Pheasants had been regularly fed during the severe weather for several years. In front of the blind a pile of corn was left at a convenient distance for photographing the birds. At the same time a suet-basket was hung up so that other birds of the region could be studied and photographed. For six weeks the feeding-station was kept up with no attempt at photographing the birds.



Under date of February 11, 1917, I find in my notebook these notes: "Came down to the blind about noon. A few Pheasants flew out while I was putting out food. A Red-bellied Woodpecker was in the woods nearby. White-breasted Nuthatches and Chickadees came readily and fed on suet. Song Sparrows and Tree Sparrows were about. Made five exposures of Song Sparrow and four exposures of the Tree Sparrow about 2 P.M. Two cock Pheasants and two hen Pheasants came about 2.15—made one exposure. Only one male came later, about 4 P.M. Three others went up through the ravine and did not



TWO HENS AND A COCK PHEASANT AND A CROW

come toward the feeding place. They remained under brush-piles across the ravine and did not seem to be hungry. The wind and cold weather seemed to keep them away. The Red-bellied Woodpecker came again about 3.45. The Tree Sparrow and Song Sparrow came to the feeding-station at two different times during the afternoon. Nuthatches and Chickadees also came. As I went to the trolley station, I saw a Northern Shrike with a bird at the end of the ravine. Hope to get the Shrike yet."

On March 29 of the same year, the blind was moved to North Bow Pond. This pond is an old oxbow loop of the Genesee River and is filled during the flood season. It is well protected from strong winds, and, being in a deep bend of the main river, is not easily approached. For years it has been a favorite





"A RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER SAMPLED  
THE SUET"

resting-place of the Canada Geese on their northern flight. The blind was moved to the southern edge of this pond and corn poured out on the shore and in the water directly in front of the blind. Within three days the Geese became accustomed to the blind and fed in front of it or rested by the side of it undisturbed.

Under date of April 14, 1917, I find these notes: "Entered the blind at 1 A.M. Geese came in about 6 A.M. Too dark for pictures until 7. Made sixty exposures up until 9 o'clock. Used 5 x 7 camera, 4 x 5 and the stereo."

On April 16 I made these notes: "Came down after dinner and flushed the Geese and Ducks. Geese raised a little and alighted in the river at the north. This is the fourth time in succession they have done this. They are not much disturbed by the car. Put out corn and buckwheat and set up three cameras as follows: stereo, 4 x 5 front combination and 11-inch lens on a 4 x 5 camera. Two Mallards came in at the east end of the pond about 1.45. Ducks to the



"THERE WERE SEVENTY-FIVE GEESE IN THE POND"



number of nine came before 2.30. At 2.30, thirty Geese came, followed in ten minutes by a dozen more."

Under date of April 22, 1917, I find these notes: "Came to the blind about 11 o'clock A.M. There were about seventy-five Geese on the pond and one Blue-bill. Geese flew up and alighted in the river farther north than usual. They arose before I reached the blind and flew over the pond and alighted north of the road about one-half mile from the blind. No pictures today."

On this occasion I fell asleep shortly after I entered the blind and was awakened by the bellowing of the steers that had just been turned out in the pasture. As they came nearer and I could hear them coughing and even breathing, they discovered that the sharp corners of the blind were well fitted to alleviate their itching sides and one after another they came up to the blind and rubbed their heavy bodies against these corners. The blind was elevated about a foot and one-half on four rather slender posts too insecurely attached to endure such rough treatment. Uncertain of the whereabouts of the Geese, I hesitated to make any effort to drive away the steers, and so I lay in the bed waiting for the dawn and hoping that all the itching sides could be relieved without the blind being tipped into the pond. While I was waiting I fell asleep but was awakened by the welcome sound of the Geese as they circled the pond, and I saw them close their wings and strike the water while the steers were well off to the further side of the field.



"WITHIN THREE DAYS THE GEESE BECAME ACCUSTOMED TO THE BLIND  
AND FED IN FRONT OF IT"



## The Brown-headed Nuthatch

By FRANK FORREST GANDER, Wichita, Kansas

With Photographs by the Author

ON THE morning of March 21, I stepped ashore from a rowboat on the bank of High Bluff Creek in Franklin County, Florida. My purpose was a ten-days' outing in the wilderness, and I was looking for a place to pitch my tent. A palmetto ridge margins the creek on each side, and it was on the right-hand ridge, about a half mile or so down stream from where the creek emerges from the big swamp, that I made the landing. As I walked out through the grass and palmettos I passed near a fire-blackened stump some eight feet or so tall, and noticing two small openings near the top, I rapped smartly on the side to see if perchance I had discovered the home of a flying squirrel.

To my surprise, a small bird darted out and disappeared among the surrounding pines. So unexpected had been its appearance and so swift its flight

that it was gone before identification was possible, so I turned my attention to the hole which it had quitted. This opening was 5 feet and 9 inches above the ground and was  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch across by 4 inches long. Being unable to reach the bottom with my finger, I thrust a pine straw in and found it to be  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, and by the same method discovered there were eggs in the nest but could not ascertain the number.

As it seemed an excellent opportunity to secure some bird photographs, I pitched my tent nearby, the while I kept one eye open for my neighbor in the stump. Soon she returned, and as she lit against the stump, head downward, I needed nothing further to tell me I had happened upon a Nuthatch nest, and my field glasses disclosed the brown cap which completed the identification. She kept up a continual twittering and fidgeting, passing back and forth over the hard, smooth surface of the stump, and when she was finally satisfied that it was safe for her to venture inside, she entered head first from above the opening.



"SHE LIT HEAD DOWNWARD"



Thinking it best to let the birds become accustomed to me before I attempted to photograph them, I was content for several days to observe them from a little distance. The female was a very steady little housewife and brooded quite faithfully, and her mate was devoted to her, frequently feeding her on the nest. He would appear in a nearby pine tree, twittering and calling until



"A SMALL BIRD DARTED OUT"

she came to the entrance of their home, when he would fly to her with the morsel of food he carried, or, at times, as if my presence disconcerted him, he would hide his offering behind a loose piece of bark and the little female would fly to the place, and when she had eaten the tidbit, they would both fly away among the pines. Occasionally the male would hide the food while his mate was not watching him, and then she would have to search for it, and if, after a time, she was not successful she would abandon the hunt and fly away for a



little recreation or perhaps to find something for herself. When, in a minute or two, they returned, the female would go on the nest and the male would take the hidden food for himself.

I rigged up one of my oars as a scaffold for my camera and on the fifth day I decided to try for some pictures. As the opening was on the north side of the stump, I planned to make the exposures in the early morning when a little sunlight filtered through the needles of the pines and played upon the hole. By the time I had my camera focused and a thread attached for operating the shutter, small clouds were scurrying across the sky and the light was very uncertain. After a short wait the female returned to the stump but was frightened and flew away, but came again in a minute and I made the exposure which shows her near the nest-hole, moving head first down the stump. I waited until she went on her nest and then stole up to wind another film into position, but the slight noise of my approach frightened her and she came off with a rush. On her return I attempted to snap her as she entered, but so quick were her movements that she was half way in the hole before the shutter clicked, and the resulting picture was a puzzle to everyone. I was eager to catch the male feeding her but he would not come near the camera, so when I had an opportunity to snap her coming out, I pulled the thread and got the best picture of the three. I waited patiently in hopes of getting the two together, but the clouds grew thicker and I was forced to give up for the day. I felt sure of success on some other day, but for all the rest of the time I was encamped the sun was in hiding and I did not get the picture I wanted most.

On the last day in camp I removed a section of the outer wall of the stump and inspected the nest. The eggs had hatched two days before and the five babies were still very tiny. The hollow was quite roomy at the bottom, and all cracks and holes had been stuffed with fine bark. The nest was made of fine bark and lined with the wings of the pine seeds. Two other openings in the stump were evidently previous attempts at home-building but for some reason had been abandoned. Without doubt the occupied hole was excavated by the birds themselves as the work was fresh and was clearly the work of a bird's beak. Before I left I replaced the chip I had removed and fastened it firmly in place.



## A Prince of the House of Eagles

By **ETTA S. WILSON**

With Photographs by Mrs. W. A. Craker

**I**T IS the privilege of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Craker, of Omena, Mich., to possess an Eagle for a pet; and a most delightful pet is this bird, knowing his friends, enjoying their society, and furnishing them with endless pleasure and amusement by his capers and pranks, his dignified poses and occasional outbursts of anger.

In July, 1917, accompanied by an Indian guide named Me-giz-ze-was (Eagle) while on a camping trip in one of the lake regions of Michigan, Mr. and Mrs. Craker discovered a large, dark-colored bird floundering around apparently unable to extricate himself from the entangling branches of a thick growth of young evergreens. Heavy of body, weak of wing, and wholly inexperienced, the bird, making a mighty effort, would rise almost to the top of the evergreens, only to fall back again into the meshes of hemlock and cedar. Finally, becoming exhausted, the bird was easily caught, when, to their great delight, they saw that it was a young Bald Eagle.

The bird measured six feet six inches from tip to tip of wings; its eyes and beak were dark and its plumage dark brown, somewhat like that of a Golden Eagle in color. He was a good fighter.



"WHEN THREE YEARS OLD HE WAS STILL BROWN"





"THE FOURTH YEAR THE FEATHERS OF THE HEAD, NECK AND TAIL CAME IN WHITE"



Arriving home permission was secured from the State Game Warden to keep the bird and every arrangement was made for his comfort and safety. A large park was set aside for his exclusive use in which are rocks and old stumps. A roomy, warm shelter was built for his use in cold weather, but he seems to prefer the open the greater part of the year. He delights in summer storms and at such times will mount the highest rock where he will clap his big wings, jump up and down and scream in an ecstasy of joy, and the fiercer the thunder, the stronger the wind and the heavier the downpour, the more he enjoys it. He was named "Me-giz-ze-was" in honor of the Indian who found him.

His food consists of squirrels, rabbits, rats, fish, and an occasional chicken; in fact, he eats any kind of meat but it must be strictly fresh as he will not touch anything that is tainted. He is very keen-eyed and nothing escapes his notice. He is devoted to Mr. Craker and when he sees him coming he flies to meet him, uttering pleasant little sounds of greeting and showing his delight in many gentle motions quite at variance with the usually accepted idea of a bird of prey. He will take food from Mr. Craker's hand; in fact, he is not afraid of anyone but he must be treated with respect or he develops a whirlwind of anger and vents it upon the one who has been lacking in courtesy. He particularly resents having a finger pointed at him, and will instantly hurl himself at the offender in a wild swoop through the air. Landing on the ground, he follows up the attack by running after his victim in a series of high jumps, wings flapping, beak open, uttering all the while the most horrifying screams. Strong and agile, armed with sharp beak and talons, he can put the bravest man to flight. He has a special hatred for cats and never permits one of the animals to come near him. Dogs and chickens he regards with unconcern.

Me-giz-ze-was has molted every year since he was captured. The first two years his plumage remained in the dark, and when three years old he was still brown, though showing a grayish color under the wings, but at the next molting the feathers of his head, neck, and tail came in perfectly white while the color of his beak and eyes underwent a change, becoming lighter. Each time that he had molted his primaries, secondaries, and tail feathers have been carefully saved and from them a beautiful chief's war bonnet has been made which is now in the possession of an Indian of 101 Ranch fame.

Once Me-giz-ze-was ran—or rather flew—away. The Crakers never expected to see him again but the Indians of the vicinity said, "Oh, yes, he'll come back when he has seen the world," and sure enough one morning in April Me-giz-ze-was was discovered in the top of a tall tree near the house, looking somewhat disheveled and weary. He allowed himself to be captured and put back in his park, and after a good meal he perked up, dressed his feathers, and seemed to show great satisfaction at again having all the comforts of home.

The nest in which Me-giz-ze-was was undoubtedly hatched is in the top of an immense dead tree 4 feet in diameter, standing in the midst of a swamp





"SCREAM IN AN ECSTASY OF JOY"



that is so wet that no near approach can be made. It is enormous in size but photographs having to be made from so great a distance fail to convey its true dimensions.

Mr. and Mrs. Craker visit the location every year and have seen the old birds repairing the nest and later have seen them brooding the eggs and feeding the young. After incubation begins, attention is constant, for one parent does not leave the nest until the other arrives to take its place. The home-coming of the Eagle is a wonderful sight. At first a mere speck in the distance, he flies in a direct line toward the home tree and on arrival soars around overhead, uttering great screams until the sitting bird leaves, when he descends to the nest and settles down softly upon the eggs which he moves about by weaving slowly from side to side.

Fearful that this pair of Eagles may be disturbed or destroyed, Mr. and Mrs. Craker will not disclose to anyone the exact location of their aerie. Nor will they release Me-giz-ze-was for fear of the hunter. Having experienced nothing but kindness from humanity, Me-giz-ze-was is afraid of no one and would be an easy mark for the gunman.

### Valley Quail and Road-Runners

By ERNEST McGAFFEY, Hollywood, Calif.

PAYT-EIGHT-O, *payt-eight-o, payt-eight-o*. It is the call of the Valley Quail. I slip to my window in the faint dawning light that is creeping over the Hollywood hills and peer down to the street below. Across the street is a vacant lot which was lately adorned with a high growth of weeds. Some philanthropist cut them all down, and the seeds have strown the ground thick with succulent food for the Valley Quail. *Payt-eight-o, payt-eight-o*. There the birds are, fully one hundred of them, some of them with heads bent down among the shorn cover of weeds, others scurrying across the street with that level, swift movement of the Quail afoot. The top-knots on their brown heads bob back and forth as they pick and forage among the short stems of the severed grass and weeds, all the while keeping up a sharp watch for any intruders.

Here comes a late-comer. He rises at the edge of the sidewalk and clears the street a-wing, lighting with a little flurry among the other Quail, and causing the same sort of fidgety attention that a new lady coming into a sewing-circle will produce. But he settles down to picking industriously and presently the entire conclave is huddled together closely, with one or two stray birds apart from the rest. These blasé members of the party, seem to be oblivious to the tasteful weed-seeds and sometimes they ruffle their feathers in a sort of 'plumagy' yawn.

But softly. Hush! Slinking cautiously through the grass of an adjoining yard comes a stealthy cat, intent on the feeding bevy on the vacant lot. He

combs the earth with furtive claws, every muscle in his body quivering with expectancy. His tail waves ever so little, his green eyes burn with the ardor of the chase. Nearer he crawls and nearer, he stops, crouches, he is almost close enough to spring, when one of the outside ring of Quail emits a shrill warning of *keet keet*, and then *zizz-uzz*, the entire bevy have scattered to the foothill cover back of my house, and not a feather is left for grimalkin. The Valley Quail of southern California is a little smaller than the Bob-white of the eastern states, a trifle swifter on the wing, and a great deal more cunning in his methods of evading his enemies. When a bevy of Valley Quail are flushed by the hunters, they often scatter in every direction, not holding their formation nearly so close as the Bob-whites. When they alight, instead of



VALLEY QUAIL FEEDING IN THE SNOW

running a short distance and squatting, as the Bob-white does, they run sometimes for a half mile before hiding.

When they go to roost, instead of squatting in a circle with their heads out, as does Bob-white, making them an easy prey to prowling raccoons, foxes, skunks, etc., they frequently roost in the trees, deep in the leaves, so as to hide from the Owls, and they often dive into the densest recesses of thick bunches of cactus, where they are safe from all enemies. They usually fly instantly to the most impenetrable cover in the vicinity when alarmed, and here in southern California much of the brush cannot be penetrated with anything short of a spear. And even when they alight in this thorny chaparral they keep on running, and if you send in a dog to rout them out, they are three or four hundred yards away before the dog has burrowed in a foot into the closely interwoven thicket.

In Hollywood the Valley Quail are protected from everything except cats,



and the result is they thrive and wax apace. Bevvies of from 40 to 150 birds are not at all uncommon, and they descend from the foothills, which are crowned with thick cover of sage-brush and thickets, and come to the very door-steps and back yards of the residents. As there is absolutely no winter weather here, and not a flake of snow, and only a little rain annually, they are never killed off by snowdrifts and starvation. Further north in southern California, where the snow comes occasionally in some parts of the country, they feed the birds when the ground is snow-covered, and it is a pretty and interesting sight to watch a bevy of Quail picking up seeds or bread-crumbs scattered about on the white tablecloth.

Driving about the southern counties, over roads sign-posted and guarded in every direction by the directing and warning signs of the Automobile Club of Southern California, you will sometimes see a swift-moving grey and black bird, about as large as an Upland Plover, dart quickly from some neighboring clump of thickety chaparral, stop for an instant on the roadway, and then go briskly across and disappear in the adjoining cover. Somehow I never see a Road-runner that I do not think of the "pony-riders," the mail-carriers of the early sixties. Alert, rapidly moving, semi-military figures, the Road-runners are almost invariably on the move.

Their movements are incredibly swift and precise, and their alignment against a background of grey sage-brush and greyer rocks seems almost shadow-like, taken in connection with their own uniform of greyish black. I have never seen two Road-runners together, nor two in close proximity to one another in the same stretch of country. They appear to be as solitary as Loons. But to the stranger in the land, the sudden appearance of this grotesque bird is as quaint and unique as the apparition of Poe's "Raven perched upon the bust of Pallas." He is one of the most disappearing birds in the entire roster of birddom.

"Here he comes and there he goes" does not quite do justice to his trick of entrance and exit. He will be in the middle of the highway before you have noticed him emerge from one side of the road, and he will be on the other side of the trail, and out of sight before you have fairly visualized his perky top-knot and long tail. Maybe the Road-runner sometimes deigns to use his wings, but I have never yet seen one in the air. As a sprinter he has few rivals.

The Road-runner, or 'Chapparal Cock,' as he is locally called, partakes of the outward appearance of a Pheasant, a Chicken, and a Jay. His elongated beak is a characteristic of his own. His preposterously long tail, often elevated, is like a Pheasant's for sheer length. The lower portion of the breast reminds one of certain breeds of poultry. The saucy and suspicious gleam of the eyes is something similar to the Blue Jay of the eastern states. But all in all, there is no bird quite like him.

## Bird-Lore's Twenty-third Christmas Bird Census

**B**IRD-LORE'S Annual Bird Census will be taken as usual on Christmas Day, or as near that date as circumstances will permit; *in no case should it be earlier than December 23 or later than the 27th*—in the Rocky Mountains and westward, December 20 to 25. Without wishing to appear ungrateful to those contributors who have assisted in making the Census so remarkably successful, lack of space compels us to ask each census taker to send only *one* census. Furthermore, much as we should like to print all the records sent, the number received has grown so large that we shall have to exclude those that do not appear to give a fair representation of the winter bird-life of the locality in which they were made. Lists of the comparatively few species that come to feeding-stations and those seen on walks of but an hour or two are usually very far from representative. A census-walk should last *four hours at the very least, and an all-day one is far preferable*, as one can then cover more of the different types of country in his vicinity, and thus secure a list more indicative of the birds present. Each report must cover *one day only*, that all the censuses may be comparable.

Bird clubs taking part are requested to compile the various lists obtained by their members and send the result as one census, with a statement of the number of separate ones it embraces. It should be signed by all observers who have contributed to it. When two or more names are signed to a report, it should be stated whether the workers hunted together or separately. Only censuses that cover areas that are contiguous and with a total diameter not exceeding 15 miles should be combined into one census.

*Each unusual record should be accompanied by a brief statement as to the identification.* When such a record occurs in the combined list of parties that hunted separately, the names of those responsible for the record should be given. Reference to the February numbers of BIRD-LORE, 1921-22, will acquaint one with the nature of the report that we desire, but those to whom none of these issues is available may follow the form given below. The date is important, and the species should be given, *in the order of the A. O. U. 'Check-List'* (which is followed by most standard bird-books), with, as exactly as practicable, the number of *individuals* of each species recorded.

Yonkers, N. Y. (to Bronxville and Tuckhoe and back).—Dec. 25; 8 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Clear; 5 in. of snow; wind west, light; temp. 38° at start, 42° at return. Eleven miles on foot. Observers together. Herring Gull, 75; Bob-white, 12 (one covey); (Sharp-shinned?) Hawk, 1; . . . Lapland Longspur 1. Total, 27 species, about 470 individuals. The Longspur was studied with 8-power glasses at 30 ft.; eye-ring, absence of head-stripes and other points noted.—JAMES GATES and JOHN RAND.

These records will be published in the February issue of BIRD-LORE, and it is *particularly requested* that they be sent to the Editor (at the *American Museum of Natural History, New York City*) by the *first possible mail*. It will save the Editor much clerical labor if the model here given and the order of the A. O. U. 'Check-List' be closely followed.—J. T. NICHOLS.



# The Migration of North American Birds

## SECOND SERIES

### XX. BALTIMORE ORIOLE

Compiled by Harry C. Oberholser, Chiefly from Data in the Biological Survey

The **Baltimore Oriole** (*Icterus galbula*) is one of the best-known birds of the eastern United States, and a favorite alike with country and city bird-lover. Its whole range extends from southeastern and central southern Canada south through the eastern half of the United States to Central America and northern South America; and the species is as yet undivided into subspecies. It breeds north to Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, southern Quebec, southern Ontario, central Saskatchewan, and central Alberta; west to central Alberta, eastern Montana, western South Dakota, eastern Colorado, northwestern Texas, and eastern Texas; south to southern Louisiana, central Alabama, and central Georgia; and east to central South Carolina, western North Carolina, eastern Virginia, and the Atlantic Coast north to Nova Scotia. In migration it moves southward over the remainder of the southeastern United States, including Florida. It winters from southern Mexico through Central America to Colombia. It is of casual occurrence in the Bermuda Islands; accidental at York Factory, Manitoba, and in Cuba.

#### SPRING MIGRATION

| LOCALITY                  | Number of years' record | Average date of spring arrival | Earliest date of spring arrival |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Long Island, Ala.....     | 2                       | April 26                       | April 23, 1916                  |
| Kirkwood, Ga.....         | 10                      | April 25                       | April 15, 1893                  |
| Raleigh, N. C.....        | 3                       | April 29                       | April 26, 1890                  |
| Lynchburg, Va.....        | 8                       | April 28                       | April 21, 1902                  |
| New Market, Va.....       | 38                      | April 27                       | April 19, 1896                  |
| French Creek, W. Va.....  | 5                       | April 26                       | April 21, 1889                  |
| Washington, D. C.....     | 34                      | May 3                          | April 24, 1912                  |
| Mardelia Springs, Md..... | 13                      | April 27                       | April 17, 1896                  |
| Philadelphia, Pa.....     | 20                      | May 5                          | April 23, 1791                  |
| Renovo, Pa.....           | 25                      | May 5                          | April 30, 1903                  |
| Beaver, Pa.....           | 15                      | April 27                       | April 19, 1889                  |
| Morristown, N. J.....     | 19                      | May 3                          | April 23, 1890                  |
| Englewood, N. J.....      | 16                      | May 6                          | May 1, 1908                     |
| New York, N. Y.....       | 30                      | May 4                          | April 24, 1890                  |
| Ballston Spa, N. Y.....   | 26                      | May 7                          | May 3, 1905                     |
| Plattsburgh, N. Y.....    | 10                      | May 11                         | May 5, 1915                     |
| Geneva, N. Y.....         | 11                      | May 3                          | April 29, 1910                  |
| Buffalo, N. Y.....        | 11                      | May 5                          | April 28, 1914                  |
| Hartford, Conn.....       | 28                      | May 6                          | April 28, 1908                  |
| Portland, Conn.....       | 46                      | May 5                          | April 30, 1888                  |
| Providence, R. I.....     | 23                      | May 8                          | May 1, 1904                     |
| Northampton, Mass.....    | 13                      | May 7                          | May 3, 1916                     |
| Harvard, Mass.....        | 5                       | May 3                          | April 22, 1910                  |
| Boston, Mass.....         | 28                      | May 5                          | April 26, 1908                  |
| Bennington, Vt.....       | 13                      | May 10                         | May 1, 1913                     |
| Charlotte, Vt.....        | 15                      | May 11                         | May 7, 1895                     |
| St. Johnsbury, Vt.....    | 26                      | May 10                         | April 21, 1896                  |

## SPRING MIGRATION, continued

| LOCALITY              | Number of years' record | Average date of spring arrival | Earliest date of spring arrival |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Tilton, N. H.         | 6                       | May 11                         | May 9, 1915                     |
| Hanover, N. H.        | 12                      | May 9                          | May 6, 1895                     |
| Phillips, Maine       | 13                      | May 13                         | May 8, 1905                     |
| Orono, Maine          | 11                      | May 11                         | May 8, 1917                     |
| Montreal, Quebec      | 19                      | May 11                         | May 5, 1895                     |
| New Orleans, La.      | 4                       | April 16                       | April 9, 1916                   |
| Rodney, Miss.         | 5                       | April 6                        | April 4, 1890                   |
| Helena, Ark.          | 30                      | April 10                       | April 5, 1893                   |
| Athens, Tenn.         | 8                       | April 17                       | April 8, 1908                   |
| Lexington, Ky.        | 6                       | April 25                       | April 21, 1906                  |
| St. Louis, Mo.        | 14                      | April 21                       | April 14, 1910                  |
| Concordia, Mo.        | 9                       | April 26                       | April 22, 1916                  |
| Olney, Ills.          | 5                       | April 18                       | April 15, 1911                  |
| Chicago, Ills.        | 30                      | April 30                       | April 25, 1916                  |
| Bloomington, Ind.     | 11                      | April 25                       | April 18, 1900                  |
| Richmond, Ind.        | 13                      | April 25                       | April 20, 1889                  |
| Waterloo, Ind.        | 19                      | April 27                       | April 21, 1896                  |
| Hamilton, Ohio        | 7                       | April 25                       | April 17, 1896                  |
| Youngstown, Ohio      | 13                      | April 28                       | April 25, 1913                  |
| Oberlin, Ohio         | 24                      | April 26                       | April 14, 1905                  |
| Wauseon, Ohio         | 14                      | April 26                       | April 21, 1896                  |
| Vicksburg, Mich.      | 14                      | May 1                          | April 25, 1908                  |
| Detroit, Mich.        | 15                      | May 2                          | April 25, 1899                  |
| London, Ontario       | 12                      | May 3                          | April 28, 1915                  |
| Ottawa, Ontario       | 31                      | May 10                         | May 3, 1899                     |
| Keokuk, Iowa          | 20                      | April 27                       | April 23, 1902                  |
| Sioux City, Iowa      | 16                      | May 6                          | May 2, 1905                     |
| Racine, Wis.          | 11                      | May 2                          | April 27, 1903                  |
| Madison, Wis.         | 24                      | May 4                          | April 26, 1894                  |
| Lanesboro, Minn.      | 10                      | May 4                          | May 1, 1887                     |
| Minneapolis, Minn.    | 28                      | May 7                          | April 26, 1889                  |
| Corpus Christi, Texas | 3                       | April 11                       | April 10, 1903                  |
| Brownsville, Texas    | 3                       | April 20                       | April 15, 1911                  |
| Onaga, Kans.          | 28                      | April 30                       | April 24, 1908                  |
| Red Cloud, Nebr.      | 15                      | May 4                          | April 27, 1914                  |
| Vermilion, S. Dak.    | 4                       | May 6                          | May 3, 1913                     |
| Bathgate, N. Dak.     | 5                       | May 17                         | May 10, 1896                    |
| Aweme, Manitoba       | 18                      | May 16                         | May 11, 1911                    |
| Indian Head, Sask.    | 11                      | May 19                         | May 12, 1906                    |
| Yuma, Colo.           | 3                       | May 23                         | May 22, 1906                    |
| Flagstaff, Alberta    | 7                       | May 25                         | May 16, 1916                    |

## FALL MIGRATION

| LOCALITY             | Number of years' record | Average date of departure | Latest date of departure |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Raleigh, N. C.       | 5                       | August 31                 | September 17, 1886       |
| French Creek, W. Va. | 4                       | August 26                 | August 30, 1890          |
| Washington, D. C.    | 6                       | August 26                 | September 14, 1919       |
| Berwyn, Pa.          | 13                      | August 31                 | September 14, 1915       |
| Renovo, Pa.          | 17                      | August 31                 | September 21, 1899       |
| Beaver, Pa.          | 10                      | August 30                 | September 7, 1889        |
| Morristown, N. J.    | 15                      | September 4               | September 22, 1914       |
| Englewood, N. J.     | 3                       | August 29                 | September 2, 1908        |
| New York, N. Y.      | 15                      | September 5               | November 25, 1909        |
| Ballston Spa, N. Y.  | 13                      | August 29                 | September 12, 1915       |



## FALL MIGRATION, continued

| LOCALITY          | Number of years' record | Average date of departure | Latest date of departure |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Geneva, N. Y.     | 2                       | September 10              | September 12, 1915       |
| Hartford, Conn.   | 16                      | September 21              | September 30, 1905       |
| Providence, R. I. | 15                      | August 24                 | September 13, 1897       |
| Harvard, Mass.    | 6                       | September 8               | September 25, 1909       |
| Boston, Mass.     | 4                       | August 26                 | September 14, 1911       |
| Tilton, N. H.     | 7                       | September 5               | September 29, 1908       |
| Phillips, Maine.  | 7                       | August 26                 | August 31, 1914          |
| Montreal, Quebec  | 11                      | August 21                 | August 31, 1912          |
| Athens, Tenn.     | 7                       | September 12              | September 29, 1909       |
| Lexington, Ky.    | 3                       | August 29                 | September 3, 1905        |
| Concordia, Mo.    | 8                       | September 1               | September 6, 1912        |
| Chicago, Ills.    | 9                       | September 9               | October 7, 1906          |
| Waterloo, Ind.    | 7                       | August 30                 | September 2, 1906        |
| Oberlin, Ohio.    | 6                       | September 1               | September 21, 1906       |
| Wauseon, Ohio.    | 11                      | September 15              | October 2, 1897          |
| Vicksburg, Mich.  | 10                      | August 30                 | September 24, 1902       |
| Detroit, Mich.    | 7                       | September 4               | September 22, 1912       |
| London, Ontario   | 3                       | September 4               | September 8, 1900        |
| Ottawa, Ontario   | 15                      | August 25                 | September 16, 1885       |
| Keokuk, Iowa.     | 11                      | September 2               | September 10, 1901       |
| Madison, Wis.     | 10                      | August 24                 | September 5, 1914        |
| Lanesboro, Minn.  | 6                       | August 27                 | September 1, 1889        |
| Onaga, Kans.      | 25                      | September 4               | September 18, 1908       |
| Aweme, Manitoba.  | 18                      | August 28                 | September 6, 1913        |

## Notes on the Plumage of North American Birds

## SIXTY-FIFTH PAPER

By FRANK M. CHAPMAN

(See Frontispiece)

**Baltimore Oriole** (*Icterus galbula*). Both male and female nestling Orioles, aptly called by Olive Thorne Miller the "cry-babies of the bird world," resemble the immature female (Fig. 3). At the postjuvenal molt the body feathers are exchanged for a new set, but the wing and tail feathers are retained. The somewhat downy looking feathers of the nestling plumage are replaced by stronger, firmer ones, but there is no essential difference in color between the juvenal, or nestling, plumage and the one (first winter) which follows it. The sexes still resemble each other, and Figure 3 of the frontispiece, therefore, represents the male in its first winter dress, as well as the female at this age and older.

The spring (prenuptial) molt occurs before the bird leaves its winter quarters in the tropics, and collections contain few specimens illustrating it. There is, however, a young male in the American Museum collected about seventy years ago near Panama, which is molting from first winter into first breeding plumage. New black feathers are appearing in the throat, and two black, olive-tipped feathers are half-grown in the center of the tail; new black, white-tipped wing-coverts are replacing the old brownish ones, and deeper orange feathers are

sprouting in the breast. Comparing this bird with others taken in May after their arrival in the North, it is evident that the first nuptial plumage is acquired by a nearly complete molt, only the larger wing feathers and some of their coverts, of the first winter plumage being retained. This plumage resembles that of the adult (Fig. 1) but the orange is paler, the wings resemble those of Figure 3, with more or less black and white in the wing-coverts, and the tail is like that of Figure 3, with two central black feathers. At the first post-nuptial (second fall) molt this plumage is wholly lost and replaced by that of the adult (Fig. 1). There are no further changes in color.

The molts of the female doubtless agree with those of the male. The first breeding plumage (Fig. 3) resembles the first winter plumage, and the black throat and blackish back (Fig. 2) are found only in fully adult birds.



A DRUMMING GROUSE

Photographed by J. H. McDonald, Guelph, Ontario, at a distance of six feet



# Notes from Field and Study

## Birds from a Breakfast Table

As a busy housewife, living in the heart of town, I have no time to linger under trees, or take a half day off to stretch out in some secluded nook, with a field-glass in one hand and a camera in the other. But the birds are my dear friends, and last November I conceived the idea of putting up a food-board near my breakfast-room window, where, at least once a day, I could observe the little feathered creatures.

The porch is open to the sky, and so is the food-board, a primitive arrangement of one long plank nailed to two supports, attached to the veranda railing. But the amount of information which I gleaned, showed me that any sort of feeding-place is good enough, providing the snow is brushed away from time to time.

I put out whole wheat bread crumbs, white bread, crackers, cracked wheat, bird-food which I bought from my grocer, and sunflower seeds. The latter remained longer on the board than the other food, so long, in fact, that I gave up placing any more out, until this spring.

Have I heard it mentioned that "English Sparrows are stupid?" Perhaps the adjective was used in a tone of contempt. At any rate, allow me to state that the ones I fed this past winter were the smartest little rascals I ever saw! They must have had some 'war-time' training or have been associated with Hoover! They ate all the whole wheat first, pushed or dropped the cracker crumbs off the board, and only took the white bread crumbs as a 'last resort!' They came in flocks of forty to fifty, and in ten minutes every crumb worth having would be gone.

I resigned myself to the probable fact that all the birds I should ever feed would be those Sparrows. But, wait! One evening in February, when every tree and twig was covered with a coating of ice, and I was sitting in the living-room reading, I heard a beautiful whistle, soft and clear. It sounded as if he were saying 'thank you' over and over. I

cautiously lifted a window-shade, but there was no sign of the visitor, yet the next morning my man-of-all-work reported that there was a big, fat red bird a-chewin' some dried grapes on the barn." And so I saw my red Cardinal, all by himself. I put out quantities of seeds, but he did not come back to the board during the daytime.

Although Robins were here March 1, winter had by no means left us, and that food-board was decidedly overworked! One big, heavy-breasted Robin, which I nicknamed 'General Bobby,' was the most aggressive bird I ever saw! His hunger was ever-present, and he ordered every Sparrow in sight to 'lay low' when he came. He pecked, he chased, he dove with his beak so suddenly on the Sparrows, at times, that they squeaked with fear. I thought he was paying up for some of the mean treatment that the "wretched Sparrows" have, in the past, accorded other members of his family. Then, after he had chased them all off, he would commence to gobble sunflower seeds as fast as he could. But the Sparrows had no intention of giving up their feeding-place, so they used strategy! Four or five, at once, would rush at General, and make him so furiously angry that he would chase them off across the yard. This was what they wanted! Then, the whole feathered family would fly down to the board and begin to eat rapidly.

Later on, in the spring, Chipping Sparrows came modestly, and one morning, after a heavy frost, I saw, to my delight, Robins, English and Chipping Sparrows, and one half frozen little Tree Sparrow, all on the board at once!—EMILY MORRISON WAITE, *Ravenna, Ohio.*

## Cardinal and Catbird

This story presents many unusual, but all true, incidents that took place during the summer of 1922, in our grounds, at Noblesville, Ind.

A pair of Cardinals that have been in our neighborhood for the last two years decided

this spring, to nest in a Tartarian Honey-suckle bush. There they built nest No. 1 and hatched three birds. Two of the little fellows soon disappeared but they reared the other one to maturity. They then moved over about 2 feet in the same bush and built nest No. 2. On the day the third egg was laid the House Wrens destroyed all three eggs. The Cardinals promptly moved to the trellis over the conservatory and built nest No. 3 and laid three eggs. Two of these eggs were typical Cardinal eggs, the other was a funny little egg and almost a clear white color. We could readily see in the nest from inside the conservatory, and we speculated considerably on the hatching of this small egg. In due time it hatched out a Cardinal which grew to maturity while the other two normal looking eggs never hatched.

Now, while the Cardinals were occupied with nest No. 3, a pair of Catbirds having raised their first brood, and were looking for a site for their second nest, discovered Cardinal nest No. 1 and appropriated it to their own use rather than build a new nest. Soon the nest had three baby Catbirds, but before they were feathered there came up a wind storm during an afternoon and tore down the nest. This was discovered two hours later when we picked up the naked and chilled birds, placed them in the battered nest, and replaced it securely in the bush. Mrs. Catbird promptly hovered and warmed them and they were reared to maturity.

To return to the Cardinals. After having reared the single bird from nest No. 3 they built nest No. 4 about 6 feet down the same trellis and also in such a position that we could see into the nest from the conservatory. Three young Cardinals in due time arrived and were about half feathered when there occurred a tragedy that makes us heartsick to think about. Being away from home all day until late in the evening, we discovered, upon returning, that Mr. Cardinal was distressed and calling his mate. We became concerned and a hunt resulted in finding her dead in the Sparrow-trap, thus leaving a family of three little children, two young to shift for themselves, to the care of the father. All the next day Mr. Cardinal mourned the loss of his mate and only occasionally fed the

hungry mouths, spending most of his time in calling and hunting the lost mother. We were unsuccessful in getting them to eat for us and during the day they crawled out of the nest and fell to the ground. That night we gathered them up and placed them in the nest and the nest in a cage. The next day the father fed them through the bars but he had such difficulty in giving them food that the day following we released them and at night caught them and placed them in the cage. The fifth night we could not find them and feared for their safety and welfare.

The next day we found all three and, to our surprise, Mrs. Catbird was feeding them and continued to feed and mother them until they were as large as their father. Mr. Cardinal resented this and would fight and drive her away every time he brought food, but mother Catbird never faltered in repaying the debt she owed for the nest she stole rather than build one.

I am assuming that this was the same Catbird and a female regardless of the fact that we had two pair of Catbirds with us, but the story is more complete to think it was the mother Catbird from Cardinal nest No. 1 who reared the orphan Cardinals.—EARL BROOKS, D.D.S., Noblesville, Ind.

### An Exceptional Music Lesson

If hearing vocal lessons deliberately given and practised by birds is as unusual an experience among others as it is with me and those of my friends to whom I have told what I had the pleasure of hearing a few years ago, it might be of interest to give this bit of experience wider publicity.

It took place in Conneaut, Ohio, in the summer of 1916. A large apple tree stood near one of my windows, which was always open at night. This tree was a rendezvous for both the familiar resident birds and others merely passing through in their migrations.

Early one morning a Wren song broke out suddenly, and as suddenly I was wide awake, and for half or three-quarters of an hour was an unbidden listener to a bit of child-training that is one of the treasures of my memory. The full song was sung through lustily, then a pause. A timid little voice piped out two or



three uncertain notes. The song, the pause, and the effort were repeated once, but no more. Next came what we might call one measure—the first four or five notes—of the song, slowly and deliberately. The young son, as I take for granted he was, tried bravely to make some imitation of these sounds, and for thirty or forty minutes these same few notes were painstakingly repeated, and however unsuccessfully, imitated, until I felt like going to the rescue of the poor little fellow. However, the time of that lesson was evidently up, for the whole song now rushed forth with all its original speed and vim, two or three times, with no pause for imitation, and they were off for breakfast. At the end of the lesson the pupil had got the number of notes and the time very well, but the quality and pitch seemed hard to master.

The next morning my hope that I might hear another lesson was realized, and it evidently really was the second, though the pupil had apparently done some rehearsing on the first one. The whole song was gone through once or twice, as on the morning before; then the part used as the first lesson was repeated by both three or four times, and much more successfully by the youngster. Then three or four notes were added and the lesson proceeded exactly as on the previous morning and ended in the same way. The same methods were followed on succeeding mornings until, within probably less than a week, the whole song was so well mastered that it was hard to tell the teacher from the pupil.—FLORA A. HODGE, *Grand Forks, N. D.*

### An Acorn Hoard

One of the canniest providers of winter stores that I know of is the California Woodpecker of the Laguna Mountains in southern California. In October I was on top of these mountains, where, at an elevation of between six and seven thousand feet, they are covered with handsome pine and live-oak trees.

I observed a pine tree at least 5 feet through, the bark of which was riddled with holes somewhat over  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch across, and from an inch to an inch and a half deep. In many of these holes, acorns had been thrust, point first, so that the other end was flush with the

surface of the bark. This great pine tree, with its sieve-like bark bearing a bounteous crop of acorns, puzzled and interested me intensely. I learned that it is the storehouse of the Woodpeckers who were then in the middle of their harvest.

This information was verified by the wife of the forest ranger who has a cottage near this particular tree. From the bountiful crop of acorns nearby the Woodpecker has only to fly a few yards to the pine tree and deposit his burden in one of the many holes in the bark. If the nut will not go in, or if it fits too loosely to stay, he tries another cavity. Some of the holes looked as if they might have served many generations of birds; others seemed comparatively new. All were well formed, of uniform appearance, and varied little in size.

I estimated that, from near the ground up to and including a number of large limbs 50 to 70 feet from the ground, the bark of this tree contained an average of fifteen to twenty-five of these holes to the square foot, or between 10 and 20,000 holes in the tree. At least one hole out of every four had an acorn in it, so that there were from 2,500 to 5,000 acorns already stored away in that tree, and the harvest was just well under way. This store, reduced to cubic measure would, make quite a supply, for the nuts were of fairly good size.

I saw hundreds of pine trees similarly punched with holes for holding acorns, some empty and others in various stages of being filled; some apparently were no longer used or others were preferred because of their location nearer to a well-loaded oak tree. What provision of nature taught these birds to make holes just large enough to hold these particular nuts? How many years of association of oak trees, pine trees and Woodpeckers in that locality were required to develop this phenomenon?—GRANT FOREMAN, *Muskogee, Okla.*

### A Trip to Florida with a Stormy Petrel

In December, 1914, I sailed from Baltimore for Jacksonville. It was the stormy season, and off Old Point Comfort, Va., our boat had to anchor for two days. A terrific gale, in-

juring much shipping, raged by day and night. At the end of the second day, the stewardess came to my stateroom and said: "A Stormy Petrel has just blown in. I hope he is not dead for the sailors are so superstitious about those birds."

I begged her to bring the bird to me. She returned soon with the dear brown thing, limp and bloody, perhaps from striking some part of the steamer. We washed off the blood and bathed it with some mild antiseptic. I asked for warm milk with a bit of wine, and, opening its small bill, poured a few drops down its throat and soon it began to move. Fearing to frighten it, I made a nest out of a woolen scarf, carefully laid the bird in it and went out on deck for about an hour. Returning I found my little patient had opened his eyes. Covering his head so not to alarm him, I opened his bill and gave him more milk and wine. The next morning the nest was empty for my little guest had hidden away in the dark under my berth.

It was a Wilson's Stormy Petrel, I afterwards learned, with a band of white feathers at the base of the tail and yellow webs connecting the claws. The bird was with me for four days, eating from my hand but never uttering a sound. With regret I released him in the harbor of Jacksonville on our arrival. He was apparently well, and skimmed over the water, without turning to say good-bye to his friends.—ELVA LOUGEE, *San Diego, Calif.*

#### Seven Years of the Starling

In 1915 the first Starling was seen at Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., 160 miles north of New York City. For several years only a few were seen, mostly breeding in church towers. Today almost no Starlings nest in the village, yet every available cavity in the surrounding bottom-land is occupied by them. In a bird-count of Waterford Township, 110 pairs of breeding Starlings were enumerated, making it ninth in the list of the most common birds of this area—6 square miles.

As a nesting-site, it prefers Flicker holes, especially those in telegraph poles along a canal; next, it occupies the cavities in isolated

dead trees, taking other holes only after these two have been preëmpted. No nests in buildings or in roofs have been found. The nests in the poles have been used for two broods in many cases—the first in early May and the young of the second leaving the middle of July.

On June 19, 1922, about 500 immature Starlings were roosting in a small, inland, cattail marsh here; on June 24, the number was 700; on July 6, 2,100 Starlings were counted as they poured down into the roost; on July 13, the number had dropped to 500, and, a week later, to 100.

Standing on a low hill 3 miles west of the roost, the birds could be seen at sunset, flying still farther west. What caused the sudden exodus? The same thing occurred last year. The 400 Grackles, that also roosted in the marsh, left at the same time but flew southeast to the new roost each evening now instead of using the new Starling roost. Nothing disturbed the birds in the marsh, and I think it is merely the ending of the breeding-season that brings the change.

With all these birds in this township no damage to fruit, grain, or other crops has been seen, though the flocks were carefully watched. The small flocks remain in the pastures around cattle and the larger flocks either fly out of this area or feed in fresh-mown hay-fields. In winter a hundred birds can be seen feeding on the village dump and roosting in a church tower, probably the only ones that have not migrated.

The only act of violence witnessed was the mobbing of a Night Heron at dusk by a band of thirty birds that followed for a mile jabbing repeatedly at it. Yet in this section Bluebirds nest either in fence-posts or some other undesirable (to a Starling) location; Flickers are seen driving holes that are occupied by Starlings later; and House Wrens are found only in the village shrubbery. There must be a reason! House Sparrows feed all winter in perfect harmony with the Starling and never seem to be molested.

Summing it up, despite the rapid increase and the competition caused by it, the Starling, after seven years, seems very desirable here. Yet it is only with foreboding that one can watch the dusky birds sail into their



roost or leave it in a vast, twinkling, cloud. If they have reached this number in seven years, what will fifty years bring?—EDGAR BEDELL, *Waterford, N. Y.*

#### Notes on the Red Crossbill and Rose-breasted Grosbeak

While I was camping on Sand Lake, south of the Algonquin Park Reserve, great flocks of the Red Crossbills, male and female, were seen on August 15, and from that day on until I came away, on the 26th, they could be seen and heard at any time of the day, and on both sides of the lake for several miles. They were constantly uttering their Goldfinch-like calls to each other, and every now and then one would sing a sweet song consisting of four or five notes, starting on the dominant of the key and going down to the tonic in triplets. This sweet little song I heard many days before I identified the bird. Looking at the birds from a short distance, they looked quite like small Parrots as they turned almost upside down in their search for cones. Some of the males were bright red and others well speckled with red and green, and the females were olive-green and brown.

Have any of the readers of this magazine noticed that the female of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak sings? I heard her, to my astonishment, several times this summer, sing a beautiful soft song, similar to that of the male, but shorter. She would then utter a peculiar call to her young, and be answered by them as they surrounded her, *Me-up, me-up, me-up*.—ANNA E. MACLOCHLIN, *Hamilton, Canada.*

#### Evening Grosbeaks in 1921-22

On November 9, 1921, we saw a flock of about ten male Evening Grosbeaks feeding on wild cherries across the road from the house. On February 27, 1922, a neighbor called us to see the strange birds feeding on his sunflower seeds. We saw three male Evening Grosbeaks. He said they had come for several days. On March 30, 1922, we had a snowstorm and the morning of the 31st Mr. Bates shoveled patches of snow away and put out

mixed chicken-feed. During the three days the snow stayed on the ground the following birds came to the cleared spots of ground: flocks of Juncos, Tree Sparrows, Horned Larks, several Song, Fox, and English Sparrows, Evening Grosbeaks, Grackles, Robins, one Meadowlark, one Cowbird, one Starling, a White-breasted Nuthatch, and a Downy Woodpecker. The latter two had come all winter to feed on suet which we had on the tree trunks. All the birds, except the Meadowlark came to the cleared space next to the porch. After the first Evening Grosbeak had found the sunflower seeds on the ground, on April 1, the flock increased until, they left on the afternoon of May 9th, when there were ten males and three females. They came every morning between 6 and 7 o'clock and fed off and on all the morning. We had a feeding-shelf built in each of two trees and a long one fastened to the porch. As we have studied birds for only a year we were delighted to make the acquaintance of the Grosbeaks, and we shall look for them again next winter.—MRS. FRANK BATES, *Glenfield, Lewis County, N. Y.*

#### A Stray Flock of Martins

The Purple Martin is one of our most regular migrants, both spring and fall movements being conducted with great regularity. The southward movement begins soon after August 1, and my latest previous record is September 1, 1917. Professor Barrows, in 'Michigan Bird-Life,' also gives September 1 as the latest probable date. This year the movement took place as usual, the last ones seen in this vicinity being three on August 20 near Salem, Washtenaw County. Auto trips through the surrounding country failed to reveal others.

On September 3, I was returning from Kingsville, Ont., by steamer. As we came to the lower end of Bois Blanc Island, at the mouth of the Detroit River, at about 6.30 P.M., I saw a few Martins. Soon their number increased until we were in the midst of a whirling, chattering cloud of them. They extended as far as the eye could see and their numbers seemed endless. But we soon passed through them and within a mile from where

the first ones were seen the last stragglers were hurrying to overtake their companions. Where did these Martins come from?

During our brief stay in Kingsville I saw a Least Bittern and a Mockingbird. Of the latter there are only a few previous records for Ontario.—RALPH BEEBE, *Detroit, Mich.*

### A Mockingbird in the Bronx

On the evening of October 9, we happened to be at Hunts Point, when we noticed a slaty gray bird, with a whitish chest, a little

smaller than a Thrasher, with a long tail that showed much white when in flight. It flew into some dense underbrush and was hidden from view. We were puzzled—could it be a Mockingbird? Sure enough. Soon it reappeared, and perched in plain view, and in excellent light upon a protruding branch. We watched it at close range, with our field glasses, for a full quarter of an hour, noticing the long straight bill and the peculiar markings on the wings, and were absolutely certain of its identification.—JOHN and RICHARD KUERZI, *New York City.*

## THE SEASON

Edited by J. T. NICHOLS

### XXXIV. August 15 to October 15, 1922

BOSTON REGION.—The exceptional feature of the past two months was the absence of a severe killing frost. As a result of this holding off of winter there occurred a remarkable autumnal blossoming of certain species of fruit trees and spring-flowering shrubs, and many of the summer flowers continued to bloom far into the fall. Although the countryside presented the appearance of flourishing summer vegetation, most of our resident birds left, as usual, during the four weeks following mid-August.

Late in August the Kingbirds gathered into companies, often of a dozen or more, and according to their usual habit, disappeared almost completely before September 1. I know of no species of bird in this region which each year on a given date, vanishes as suddenly as the Kingbird. The Barn Swallows left the barnyards, and, in preparation for migration, collected on roadside wires, and within a week of the Kingbirds' departure they, too, were gone, leaving the country nearly deserted.

The first group of migrants from the North, e. g., Blackpoll Warblers, White-throated Sparrows, Brown Creepers, and Juncos, arrived on normal dates, or, in some cases, a little early. With them came the vanguard of the Golden-crowned Kinglets, the leaders in a Kinglet migration which proved an exceptional one. This Kinglet has not occurred

here so numerous since the autumn of 1916, and since then in some years it has been so scarce as to excite comment in print (see F. H. Allen, *BIRD-LORE*, 1919, pp. 361, 362).

There was a heavy migration of Double-crested Cormorants, and Gannets are off our coast now in remarkably large numbers. The shore-bird flight, which began conspicuously in late July, is still passing, represented by Greater Yellowlegs, Semipalmated and Black-bellied Plover, Sanderlings, and Turnstones. During September, Golden Plovers were reported as occurring numerous on Cape Cod.

Mr. Forbush ('Notes for Observers,' October 16) speaks of "an influx of Woodpeckers in Maine" and advises us to "look out for Arctic Three-toed Woodpeckers this winter." A favorable place to look for them is in a burned area where dead trees are still standing.—WINSOR M. TYLER, *Lexington, Mass.*

NEW YORK REGION.—The flight of shore-birds along the ocean side of Long Island in the latter part of August is reported to have been large, the Greater Yellowlegs and Black-breasted Plover especially being present in unusual numbers. A Marbled Godwit was definitely identified at Cedarhurst, August 17 (Rolfe Floyd, Jr.). A flight of Hudsonian Godwits occurred August 28,



Shinnecock Bay (W. Pell, II); a flock, probably Hudsonian, near Hicks Beach, August 30.

A flock of 23 white, and 1 blue Little Blue Herons at South Plainfield, N. J. in August (W. DeW. Miller), is remarkable. The northward movement of this species may have been further to the west than usual, but some also followed the easterly course along Long Island, as one was observed at Mastic, August 26, and the species is recorded at Montauk, September 5 (L. Griscom). H. F. Stone observed a Least Bittern at Lawrence, Long Island, September 21. This is a late date, and the species is also rare on the island even in migration.

The Yellow Palm Warbler, Central Park, N. Y., September 22 (Griscom), is early.

Late September and early October weather was unusually mild and summery. Conditions seemed right for the southward flight of arboreal Warblers, etc., to linger in this latitude to unusually late dates as they sometimes do. Such seems not to have been the case, however, with the single exception of the Cuckoos. A transient Black-billed Cuckoo in some low, scrubby trees in a field, Garden City, Long Island, October 8, is rather late for that species, and a Yellow-billed Cuckoo in a big linden tree at Mastic, October 14, is decidedly late. Though the Mastic trees were almost everywhere full leaved and green, only a little brown or a little bare, other birds were essentially those to be looked for at this fall date: Swamp Sparrows, calling along the creek, White-throats, Myrtle Warblers, Golden-crowned Kinglets, Hermit Thrushes, etc.—J. T. NICHOLS, *New York, N. Y.*

PHILADELPHIA REGION.—With the exception of a few days in mid-September, the fall season has been abnormally warm and exceedingly dry. Early October was especially summer-like, the thermometer registering 93° on October 4. During the heat period the wind blew almost continuously from the southwest and bird-life seemed at times to be almost absent. At Cape May, October 1, temperature 85°, on an all-day trip, only eighteen species were recorded.

The northward migration of Egrets and Little Blue Herons it seemed was not up to

the standard set by the summers of 1920-21. However, a number have been about. Mr. Delos Culver writes that he observed about a dozen Egrets and Little Blues on the meadows back of Wildwood, N. J., on September 23.

A seasonable yet always interesting flight of Hawks was observed at Cape May on September 17; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 60; Cooper's Hawk, 2; Bald Eagle, 4 (3 seen at one time); Broad-winged Hawk, 52 (?); Pigeon Hawk, 2; Osprey, 10; Duck Hawk, 2. The wind on this date was northwest, a seemingly necessary condition to produce a big flight. A bunch of a dozen Hawks were found which had been shot—10 Sharp-shinned, 1 Pigeon, and 1 Sparrow Hawk. While not of an ornithological nature, yet of considerable interest to the nature-lover, was a tremendous migration of monarch butterflies on this date. They passed down the coast literally by the millions, a continuous line all day. At Cape May Point, where there is a considerable growth of pine trees, many of the insects had stopped to rest, and the pines presented the appearance of deciduous trees covered with dead leaves. Reports from Atlantic City on the same day stated that the insects were present in clouds.

According to a local paper, the 'seagulls' have become so numerous along the New Jersey coast that the fishermen are up in arms, and are intending to ask the lawmakers to legalize the shooting of these birds. The reason, of course, is very clear (?): The Gulls smash all the clams by carrying them high into the air and then dropping them on the hard sand. This is carried on so persistently that there are no clams left for the fishermen to gather for bait. Let us hope that the lawmakers turn a deaf ear to such flimsy reasons for persecution.

The bulk of the winter residents have not as yet (October 9), it seems, put in appearance, the Junco being the only one that is at all common.

October 12, two Turkey Vultures noted feeding on a dead skunk at Oaks, Pa., October 13, decided change in temperature, 45° this A.M., chirps of many migrating Sparrows heard last night.—JULIAN K. POTTER, *Camden, N. J.*

WASHINGTON REGION.—Each season of ornithological work brings its surprises and rewards, sometimes greater, sometimes less. Nor were the months of August and September, 1922, an exception in the region about Washington, D. C. To judge from the Warblers reported in August and from other advance records, the migration in general seemed to be rather early, although birds as a whole, except for certain species, particularly water-birds, did not seem to be abundant; on the contrary, rather less numerous than usual. Furthermore, not so many, nor so long-continued, migration waves were noted.

The earliness of the season was indicated by the appearance of the following species in advance of their usual time of arrival: Magnolia Warbler, August 25 (average date of autumn appearance, August 31); Wilson Warbler, August 25 (average, August 27); Winter Wren, September 28 (October 7); White-throated Sparrow, September 26 (October 4); Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, September 26 (October 3); and the Swamp Sparrow, August 29 (the average of which is October 9, and the two earlier records, August 21, 1913, and September 28, 1890). Furthermore, three species were noted earlier than ever before in the autumn: the Duck Hawk, seen at Washington by C. H. M. Barrett, on August 29, the previously earliest report of which is October 23, 1900; the Black-throated Green Warbler, seen by Miss M. J. Pellew, at Glencarlyn, Va., on August 24, the previously earliest record of which is August 26, 1888; and the Loon, observed at Herring Bay, north of Chesapeake Beach, Md., by A. H. Howell on September 23, more than a month ahead of its previously earliest record of October 25, 1887, near Washington, and considerably in advance of the previous records for Chesapeake Bay.

Induced probably by the warm, pleasant weather, the Yellow-throated Vireo was noted singing on August 26 and 29, and September 3 and 5, which is later than is usual in this region. Likewise, a Parula Warbler, in the suburbs of the city, on September 24, rather astonished us by singing several times, and fully as well as in the spring.

A few birds of uncommon or irregular occurrence in this vicinity likewise made their appearance during the period. Three Laughing Gulls were seen by F. C. Lincoln at Alexander Island, just below Washington, on the Potomac River, on August 25, and five in the same locality by the present writer on August 29. Both of these records are materially earlier than the species has been seen in this region in the autumn, since September 9, 1914, is the earliest previous record. A fine male Baldpate was seen at Dyke, Va., on September 14, by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt; a Florida Gallinule, on August 29, at Alexander Island, by C. H. M. Barrett; and Upland Plovers, in migration, on the night of August 16, were heard by Miss M. T. Cooke.

Some species have been rather more than ordinarily common during the present autumn. The Bobolinks in their Reed-bird attire were here in great numbers for a considerable period, and furnished much 'sport' for local hunters. With them came the Soras, likewise in numbers, and dwelt in all the marsh areas in the vicinity of Washington. The Lesser Yellowlegs were also common; the larger species apparently not so, though also present.

Perhaps the most interesting local ornithological feature has been the occurrence of seven species of Herons, some of them in noteworthy numbers, for the most part in the marshes on and about the above-mentioned Alexander Island. These species include the Least Bittern, Black-crowned Night Heron, Green Heron, Great Blue Heron, American Egret, Little Blue Heron, and the Louisiana Heron. The first four were in their regular numbers; the American Egret was common and was associated with the Little Blue Heron, which latter was the most abundant species of all, and was chiefly in the white plumage. Dates for the Little Blue Heron on which the largest numbers were observed were August 24, 25, 26, 28, and 29, although the birds were present during most of August and into September. The same dates apply to all the other species.

A single Louisiana Heron, the first ever reported in this region, was seen first by Miss M. J. Pellew on August 25, and was subsequently seen by her and a number of other



observers on August 26, 28, 29, in the vicinity of the same Alexander Island. Unfortunately, it was impossible, notwithstanding special efforts, to collect the bird, but there is no doubt whatever of its proper identification. In view of the recent probable occurrence of the species on the coast of Virginia, this District of Columbia record is particularly interesting.

As in several seasons past, the Purple Martins again this summer gathered into a roost in the city of Washington. This year the roost was located on New Jersey Avenue near L Street, and in the trees over this avenue, along which runs a double electric street-car track, they were present during the whole of July, all of August, and up at least until September 17, which is considerably later than the average date (August 31) of departure of the species in this vicinity. This year's roost was occupied by a very large number of birds, larger than has ever been observed before, some estimates ranging as high as 50,000, and was, as always, one of the interesting ornithological sights of the summer in Washington.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

OBERLIN (OHIO) REGION.—The fall migration started rather early this year. The first flight of Nighthawks, which generally opens the migration, came on August 15. They were seen practically every day after that until September 7. The largest flight came on August 29, a cold, drizzly day.

The weather during the latter part of August was much cooler than during the middle of the month, so that the first migrants came straggling in during the last two weeks. The Black and White Warbler was seen on the 24th, the Black-throated Blue, Magnolia, Blackpoll, and Blackburnian Warblers were here by the 27th, and the Cape May by the 31st.

During the first week of September the weather turned warm, so that very few Warblers or migrants could be found in the woods. On September 4, Wilson Snipe and a Virginia Rail were found in the marshes. This date was the last for the Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, and Indigo Bunting. A Mourning Warbler was

found on the 7th and a Least Flycatcher on the 10th.

The migration quickened with the cooler weather of the second week in September. Pied-billed Grebes were here by the 15th. The 16th marks the last date for the Red-eyed Vireo and Kingbird, and the 17th for the Northern Yellowthroat and Semipalmated Plover. New arrivals on the 17th were Bay-breasted and Tennessee Warblers, and Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

The rest of September and the first six days of October were warm, with no rain at all, so that the woods contained only a few sulky birds and the migration progressed but slowly. A single Myrtle Warbler was seen on September 18. On the 24th, Juncos, Hermit Thrushes, and Black-throated Green Warblers were noted. It was also the last date for the Water Thrush. The 30th was the last date for the Black-billed Cuckoo. October 1 saw the arrival of Winter Wrens and White-throated Sparrows and the departing of Least Flycatchers and Wood Pewees.

From October 6 until the present (15th) the weather has been generally cool with a few light frosts and some rain. Many of the trees have shed practically all their leaves, making observation easier. On the 8th there was a marked increase in the numbers of almost every species. White-throated Sparrows seemed to be everywhere, while the Myrtles, Kinglets, Winter Wrens, and Towhees were quite common. Golden-crowned Kinglets and Brown Creepers were seen for the first time, while the Spotted Sandpiper, Wood Thrush, Redstart, and Ovenbird were seen for the last.

A flock of Wood Ducks was found in the marshes at Oak Point on the 9th and two Mallards were also found flying over the marshes near Vermilion on the same date. Thus far these have been the only reports of Duck migrants this fall, and as none were seen on the 15th when a hike was taken to the marshes near Cedar Point, we have reason to believe they have not yet come south.

The Magnolia Warbler, which has been the most numerous of the Warblers this fall, was still with us on October 12, as was also the Veery, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Blue-headed Vireo; and Fox Sparrow, a new arrival.

On October 15 a single Tree Sparrow was found. A Purple Finch and about five Savannah Sparrows were also noted. The Tree Swallows were quite numerous over the marshes where they roost in spite of the fact that it is way beyond their usual departing date. They will probably stay as long as the warm weather lasts.

The migration on the whole has been rather slow this fall, although it started early. The summer birds, as a rule, have remained longer than customary, while the transient and winter migrants have been, for the most part, late. The Warblers have not been very numerous, the Magnolia, as last spring, being the best represented.—S. CHARLES KENDEIGH, *President of Cardinal Ornithological Club, Oberlin, Ohio.*

MINNEAPOLIS (MINNESOTA) - REGION.—The intensely warm weather of mid-August continued until the 24th, with daily temperatures of over 90° and midnight temperatures of 80° on one or two occasions. On the 24th, there was a sudden drop from 87° to 56° with a high wind and rain. But warm weather soon returned and continued with slight interruptions throughout the month of September. From September 4 to 9 there was a record-breaking spell of hot weather for this locality—96° to 98° at noon and very warm nights. On September 16, a light frost occurred at Minneapolis, while in the northwestern part of the state the temperature was below freezing—30° at Thief River Falls. The average temperature for September at Minneapolis was 65.6°. October began very warm—68°, on the 1st 72° on the 2d, and 89°, with a minimum of 68° on the 4th, the hottest October weather on record here. The U. S. weather observer remarked "We had the hottest September in years and October is setting out to beat September." But it turned cooler after this, and on the morning of the 9th, there was the first heavy frost at Minneapolis. A flurry of snow occurred up at Duluth on the 12th.

*August 16.* Found a brood of young Robins about ready to leave the nest. This is a late record.

*August 19, to 23.* Made a visit to the Pine County State Refuge. This is a large tract

of some five or six townships that has been set aside recently as a wild-life refuge. It lies along the St. Croix River, about 75 miles northeast of Minneapolis. It is a wild and rough region, with few settlers, many streams, and was once heavily timbered with evergreens and other trees, but is now largely without heavy forest, except along the rivers and streams, as it was devastated by the great Hinckley fire of many years ago. Ruffed Grouse, Prairie Chickens, and Sharp-tailed Grouse are abundant, the last two species in about equal numbers.

*August 21 and 22.* Nighthawks migrating in large numbers all day.

*September 1.* Dr. G. H. Luedtke, at Fairmount, Martin County, reported that on this date several American Red Crossbills visited his yard and later fed upon sunflower seeds and made frequent use of his bird-bath. These were early wanderers from their summer home in the northern part of the state.

*September 16.* Spent the day at the Long Meadow Gun Club Preserve, 10 miles south of Minneapolis, in the valley of the Minnesota River. It was the opening day of the Duck season. About 65 Ducks were killed by 17 hunters, as compared with over a hundred on the opening day last year. The species killed this year were, in the order of abundance, Blue-winged Teal, Pintail, Baldpate, and Mallard. At this place, so close to the Twin Cities, 1,048 Ducks were shot during the season last year. The number of each species taken indicates pretty closely the relative abundance. The club register shows: Pintails 299, 'Bluebills' (mostly Ring-necks) 208, Teal (nearly all Blue-wings) 154, Mallards 136, Baldpates 120, Spoonbills 36, Redheads 7, Black Ducks ('Dusky' Mallards) 4, 'Fish Duck' 1, unclassified 83.

*September 17.* While on the 'Duck pass' at daybreak, the most interesting thing that happened was the aerial flight and marvelous evolutions that follow the awakening of thousands—it seemed millions—of Tree Swallows that had spent the night roosting on the wild rice and canes of the sloughs. This began at 5.40, a short time before sunrise. The morning was cool, the sky slightly overcast, and but little wind stirring. The



Swallows rose from the rice in great swaying columns, dense and black, and mounted into the air like towering streamers of smoke, undulating and drifting about with the lower end of the column close to the rice, the upper end mounting higher and higher until finally it spread out like a vast mushroom, the tiny birds just visible as they fluttered and floated about in the upper air. Several of these streamers formed at the same time and as they swayed and moved about, two of them occasionally came together when they merged into one and the dizzy, whirligig game went merrily on in augmented numbers. Every now and then one of these columns broke asunder and the birds scattered in a vast revolving flock, only to come quickly together again as before. While scattered the birds all twittered incessantly, but as soon as the column was reformed they all became silent. After an hour or so the upper air became literally alive with Swallows, that could be seen plainly only with the aid of a glass. They milled about over a wide area, sustaining themselves by rapid, fluttering wing-beats alternating with brief periods of soaring, a manner of flight very unlike their normal movements.

This regular morning performance of the Swallows was so remarkable and spectacular that it attracted and held the attention of many of the members of the club, even though they were not interested in birds, and I am inclined to think saved the life of an occasional Duck that might have been bagged, had the Swallow-play been less absorbing.

*September 23.* The first Green-winged Teal shot at the Gun Club. This Duck is a rather late arrival from farther north.

*September 24.* The Swallows are still at the sloughs but the evolutions this morning were somewhat different. The birds did not tower so high but remained in great, whirling flocks which rose from the rice and settled back again from time to time, keeping this up from daylight until after 9 o'clock, when they scattered for the day. These great flocks left shortly after this date, only a few straggling birds remaining.—THOS. S. ROBERTS, *Zoological Museum, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.*

**KANSAS CITY REGION.**—It will be remembered that the unprecedented invasion of Magpies down the Missouri Valley last winter penetrated northwestern Missouri as far as southern Holt County where fifty or more individuals were under observation throughout the winter. Word has recently reached the writer from an entirely trustworthy source that at least two pair of these showy and noisy strangers remained in that region to breed, and that the two nests in which young are known to have been raised are located less than three miles from Corning. Mr. Charles E. Dankers has been asked to photograph these nests if possible, and to furnish such documentary proof as will make this astonishing record absolutely authentic. This is, of course, a new record for Missouri.

Random notes for the early part of the current season include such records as the true singing of the Blue Jay heard on August 15, a rare performance indeed and only once before heard by the writer; a feeding Upland Plover seen on the Shelter House lawn in Swope Park on August 16; a Mourning Dove building a belated nest on August 22; Kill-deers and Green Herons heard overhead during the dark nights of August 24 and 26; a continuous migration of Nighthawks during the last week of August and the first week of September, when birds displaying every color and shade of plumage were seen perching about in shade trees and on feed wires and telephone cables within the city; Baltimore Orioles heard in full song as late as September 6; and migrating Savannah Sparrows seen on September 14.

A protracted heat-wave and drought gave way on September 8 to a forty-eight-hour downpour of rain accompanied by 25° drop in temperature which marked the beginning in earnest of fall migration. On the morning of September 10, several Black-crowned Night Herons and a mixed crowd of Sandpipers were surprised in Forest Hill Cemetery; on the 12th Meadowlarks fairly swarmed everywhere in the open, singing their particularly pleasing, rollicking traveling song; on the 13th the first Rough-legged Hawk, probably a bird of the year, was seen being worried by a pair of pugnacious Sparrow Hawks; and on the 15th the first large gangs

of southbound White Pelicans passed high over the city, giving local newspapers their first 'Wild Goose' opportunity of the year. On September 18 migrant Warblers of several species were present in all wooded places visited, but, owing to thick weather, identification was difficult. On September 20 a Red-headed Woodpecker was noticed hammering something into a crevice in an ancient telephone pole. A close examination of the pole showed it to be rent from top to bottom with wide cracks, each one filled with acorns. Several other old poles in the line were found to be stored in a similar manner and notes were taken for future reference. Little exact data seems to have been published regarding this well-known Redhead habit.

September 22 was a grand moving day for several common species, including Robins and Flickers, and the fields were again thronged with singing Meadowlarks. Immense flocks of tired and silent Cowbirds were seen where none had been noted lately and where they tarried only for the day. Yellow-billed Cuckoos were much in evidence in widely scattered regions during the last few days of September, but were not seen after October 1. On this day the behavior of flocks of feeding Nighthawks and Chimney Swifts was noted in the neighborhood of an aviation field where more than a dozen planes were constantly in the air. These birds, as well as flocks of Grackles and Robins returning to their roosts later in the day, paid not the least evident attention to the monsters. How quickly the birds have adjusted themselves to this seeming menace!

Another rain-storm on October 8, with a sharp drop in temperature and a touch of frost, settled passing migrants here in great numbers for a few days. The wooded bluffs and bottoms along the Missouri River in and near the city, and the upland woods further south were thronged with Kinglets, Brown Creepers, Warblers (mostly Myrtle), and the first Juncos. Two days later Harris's, White-throated, and Fox Sparrows, with a sprinkling of Song and Lincoln's were met with in the weed flats near the mouth of Blue River. A lone Vesper Sparrow was also identified. Thousands of resting and feeding Bluebirds were seen along the bluffs on this

and the following day; in fact, the writer never before met with such an immense gathering of this familiar species. The sound of shooting on the Missouri River during these two days and the sight of a few strings of Ducks in the air indicated a movement of water-fowl. On October 11 at least a dozen small Flycatchers, Traill's doubtless, but not satisfactorily identified, were seen on a 5-mile walk in the bottoms. On the 12th Myrtle Warblers were abundant on the uplands as well as in the bottom timber, and a flock of 40 Cedar Waxwings was seen flying over a point of the bluff below the Big Eddy. A winter feast awaits these berry-eaters in this region.

Local students and observers will grieve to learn that the last wild stronghold of the birds in the immediate vicinity of the city is doomed to fall at once. Vireos, Tanagers, Carolina Wrens, Rose-breasted and Blue Grosbeaks, Cardinals, Towhees, Wood Thrushes, and those other delightful songsters that have had their homes in the bluff woods beyond the Blue River, and the Orioles, Dickcissels, Indigo Buntings, Chats, Cuckoos, Traill's Flycatchers, Warblers, and the rest that have loved the thick tangled and open spaces of the adjacent bottom region, will be met on their return next spring by the roar of steam shovel and hydraulic nozzle. Not the least of the beauties of this region to be wiped out is the colony of hundreds of pairs of Bank Swallows in Santa Fe Cut.—HARRY HARRIS, *Kansas City, Mo.*

DENVER REGION.—This region has shared, with other parts of the country, a prolonged dry spell. However, this condition seems to have made no difference in the current of bird-life here. The last Black-headed Grosbeak was seen on August 19, and the Yellow Warbler was last seen on August 18, both dates being a trifle early, perhaps, for the departure of these species. Long-eared Owls seem to have been much more rare during the past three or four years, and I had begun to fear that the species was really getting uncommon, as it is in many regions in the East. It was a pleasure, therefore, to hear several of these Owls calling over the meadows and prairies at Parker (20 miles from Denver) on August 15.



Wood Peewees have been infrequent this year, while there have been more Broad-tailed Hummingbirds in Denver than usual. The last Wood Peewee was noted on September 7, and the Hummingbird was last seen on August 24. A considerable wave of migrating Plumbeous Vireos spread over Denver from August 24, to September '6.

A Flycatcher that braves weather which drives away other insectivorous birds is our Say's Phoebe, taking the place here that the common Phoebe does in the East. We have had some quite cold nights during the past week, yet Say's Phoebe is to be seen in the outskirts of the city every day. It occasionally winters at Grand Junction.

One often sees evidences of late nestings by the occurrence of very immature young long after all should have been well developed. This happened to me during the last week of August when a partly fledged Mourning Dove was seen in the street near my home. This is long after the great bulk of this species has ceased housekeeping.

Recently, while I was in the hills, my attention was attracted by a song much like that of a Mockingbird, although very weak and brief. A patient search showed that it came from a Vireo, which, when collected, proved to be a Cassin's Vireo, a very uncommon bird in Colorado. Shortly after this incident, the song of a Catbird, apparently, was heard near my home, a song which finally was proved to come from a Plumbeous Vireo. These two incidents show anew how much one can learn about species relatively familiar to the observer. I have never heard either of these Vireos sing those strains.

One can count with certainty on seeing Hairy Woodpeckers in the city late in August but not during the previous months. This year was no exception, for several were seen in my home neighborhood and in other parts of the city. They certainly are not driven out of the hills by lower temperatures, for they remain in the city even during zero weather. Perhaps it is merely wanderlust.

One of Denver's most erratic bird visitors is the Long-crested Jay, which with us takes the place of the Blue Jay. The Long-crested Jay appeared here during the first week of September, tarried a few days, and disap-

peared. The erratic wanderings of this bird are also a puzzle to me.

Warblers have been very scarce in the city, in fact, almost absent; Macgillivray's was seen on September 7, and, on several different dates after that, Audubon's appeared in our parks, the last date of its appearance here being October 7.

Early in September there was an extremely large wave of Robins going South over this region. All were very gray and some had an unusual amount of white about the head. I believe these all are birds from the extreme north, for they follow after and displace the local darker forms.

During a ten-days' sojourn in the hills recently (at a spot 30 miles by air-line from Denver) I noticed several interesting phenomena. For several days, during daylight hours, a steady stream of Brewer's, Clay-colored, and Chipping Sparrows flowed down the canyon of the South Fork of the South Platte River, traveling through the bushes and evergreens with apparently no retrograde movement. It was the first ocular demonstration I have ever had of such a large number of migrants following, in the fall, a stream downward towards the plains. Later on in the season, thousands of Robins winter in this same locality, yet I saw but two. As I motored home, two Ravens were seen, and a single Dusky Grouse, the first now rare, and the second becoming uncommon in the state.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

PORTLAND (OREGON) REGION.—There is nothing unusual to report from the Portland district this season. The summer birds, such as Warblers, Flycatchers and Hummingbirds, have mostly disappeared. Evening Grosbeaks, Pine Siskins, and Juncos have made their annual appearance.

The writer has been away from Portland much of the time since August 1 and consequently cannot report accurate dates for bird-movements.

In August I made a trip through the lake district of eastern Oregon and passed through the Malheur, Warner, and Klamath Lake sections. Ducks seemed to be unusually abundant and such birds as Avocets, California Gulls, White Pelicans, and Farallone

Cormorants were to be seen in large numbers. While I saw Western Grebes everywhere suitable conditions prevailed, Flagstaff Lake, of the Warner group, and Upper Klamath fairly swarmed with them. The usual desert birds, such as Sage Thrashers, Sage and Brewer's Sparrows, Kingbirds, and Arksanas Kingbirds, and Shrikes were abundant and ever present. The Sage Hen seems to be fast disappearing. Each year fewer are noted in traveling through this region.

During early September a few days were spent on the beaches of Tillamook County. The weather was fair and warm and fewer migrating shore-birds were noted than is usual at this season. A few Hudsonian Curlew, Marbled Godwit, Sanderling, and Western Sandpipers were all that were seen.

Duck-shooting season opened in western Oregon on October 1. The weather has been warm and the water low, consequently fewer Ducks have been reported. A larger number of Shovellers and Geese than usual are present, but the total number of birds is not as large. Wood Ducks are also reported as quite common along the Columbia River.—  
IRA N. GABRIELSON, *Portland, Ore.*

SAN FRANCISCO REGION.—A cursory glimpse of the water-birds on Bolinas Lagoon on August 16 revealed the presence of both White and Brown Pelicans. At Point Richmond, on the same day, one Wandering Tattler was seen. On August 20 a trip was made to the Farallone Islands by members and friends of the Audubon Association of the Pacific. They reported the birds seen as follows:

California Murres. The colony has been much reduced in number. A few were still nesting and the young were under constant danger from the attacks of the Western Gulls.

Pigeon Guillemots. A few.

Cassin Auklets. A few. Young were found in burrows by two different investigators.

Tufted Puffins. Numerous.

Western Gulls. The most abundant species on the island.

Cormorants, both Brandt and Farallone. Nests contained half-grown young.

Fulmar. Seen from the boat before reaching the island.

Shearwaters. A flock seen on the return trip.

Brown Pelicans. Seen from the island.

Ruddy Turnstone. One seen.

Wandering Tattler. Two seen.

Rock Wrens. Numerous.

English Sparrows. Numerous.

Reports from Baumberg, where both fresh and salt water is abundant, are dated September 17 and 20, and include Bonaparte's Gulls, Farallone Cormorant, innumerable Pintails in eclipse plumage, Great Blue Herons, Coot, a few Northern Phalaropes, about 25 Avocets, 4 Stilts, 30 Dowitchers, a few Sandpipers, about 35 Yellowlegs, and many Killdeer. In addition to the resident land-birds, on September 20, great aggregations of Violet-Green Swallows were hawking over the marshes or resting on the telephone wires. A few Barn Swallows (a species which nests in the region) flocked with them.

On the Alameda shores Mrs. Kelly reports the Curlew in diminishing numbers since mid-August. Dowitchers have not been abundant at any time; Willets and Godwits increasingly abundant; Western Sandpipers augmented by the Least on September 3 and by the Red-backed on September 19. Black-bellied Plover reached their height on September 19, when 100 were counted in separate feeding-places, presenting all phases of plumage. On August 25 and October 7, Semi-palmated Plover were seen, and on September 28, on a sandy beach, 2 Snowy Plover. The draining of Bay Farm Island is apparently driving the Clapper Rails to the outer edges of the island, where Mrs. Kelly heard 6 on September 3. Forster's Terns were first seen on September 23. On the bay, Northern Phalaropes are numerous near the piers, and Heermann Gulls mingle with the other Gulls which follow the boats. On September 16, Mrs. Kelly saw Brown Pelicans near the ferry-boats.

Of the land-birds that come in for the breeding season, Western Flycatchers and Yellow Warblers were last recorded on August 31 (Miss Wythe), Black-headed Grosbeaks on September 9 (Mrs. Allen), Russet-backed Thrushes on September 20 (Dr. Storer), Pileolated Warblers on October



4 (in Claremont Canyon, where they are recorded earliest in the spring), and Allen Hummingbirds on October 11 (Mrs. Bogle).

Winter birds were reported on the following dates: Red-breasted Nuthatch, September 7 (Miss Wythe and Mrs. Allen); Sharp-shinned Hawk, September 14 (Mrs. Allen); Cooper Hawk, September 16 (Mrs. Allen); Intermediate Sparrows, September 22 (Mr. Storer); Townsend Warbler, September 25 (Miss Wythe); Fox Sparrow, Golden-crowned Sparrow and Ruby-crowned Kinglet, September 30 (Mrs. Allen); Audubon Warbler and Golden-crowned Kinglet, October 1 (Miss Wythe); Cedar Waxwing, October 8 (Mrs. Allen); Say's Phoebe, October 8 (Mrs. Kibbe); Dwarf Hermit Thrush, October 11 (Mr. Storer); and Varied Thrush, October 12 (Mrs. Allen).

A few of the more unusual birds have been reported as follows: A Cassin Vireo on the University Campus on August 23 (Dr. Grinnell); Western Tanagers, August 20, September 2 (Mrs. Allen); September 24 (Mrs. Schlesinger); Western Gnatcatcher, September 7 (Mrs. Allen), October 5 (Mrs. Bogle); Creeper, September 28 (Mrs. Allen), October 1 (Miss Wythe); Western Winter Wren, October 5 (Mrs. Schlesinger); and White-throated Sparrow, October 12 (Mrs. Freeborn).—AMELIA S. ALLEN, *Berkeley, Calif.*

LOS ANGELES REGION.—The efforts of the Least Terns of Playa del Rey to hold title to their historic nesting-ground, in the face of the increasing aggressions of their chief enemy, man, and his attendant satellites, have been graphically described in a recent ornithological magazine.

On August 13, a half hour was spent by the writer in watching and counting Least Terns that were resting on the upper beach. A few came and went to and from lagoons and ocean, the number in the flock at rest varying from 25 to 31, all but three of them being adult birds. No young were seen on the wing. Willets were numerous, a large proportion of those seen wearing the plumage of the young. Western Gulls were accompanied by their young.

September 1, Orioles and Black-headed

Grosbeaks came for the last time to the writer's garden. A bed of blossoming four-o'clocks in the garden of a member held the Orioles there until the supply was exhausted September 16.

September 2, 3, and 4, near Fallbrook, San Diego County, Lark Sparrows were very abundant in the fields. A Buzzard's roost was located, occupied by about 50 birds. In the vicinity of Los Angeles, the extension of agriculture and of buildings into areas formerly utilized as pasturage has reduced the numbers of Buzzards very noticeably. Another group, going to San Diego September 2, kept a close watch for Phalaropes, but saw none. Returning September 4, small flocks of the Northern Phalaropes were seen scattered along the coast, aggregating perhaps 50 birds. Willets, Godwits, Dowitchers, Sanderling were numerous. One Avocet was seen, and many flocks of Forster's Terns, the first reported this season. Black Terns were seen at Lake Elsinore, where there were three White Pelicans. First Ducks of the season were flying southward over the ocean in large flocks. A beautiful sight was presented by a large flock, thought to be Pintails, dropping from the evening sky into the Santa Ana River in its still reaches in the lower canyon.

September 3, at the entrance of San Antonio Canyon two Least Vireos were seen, one of them singing in the extremely dry and intensely hot air, with all the ardor of the springtime.

September was notable for a very distinct revival of song on the part of a number of species, Anthony Towhee, Black Phoebe, the Shrike, Goldfinches, being especially evident. The brilliance of the Shrike's September song was commented on by several individuals. September 12, in a Pasadena locality, the writer listened to a mid-morning bird musicale, the chief performers in which were 3 Shrikes, several Mockingbirds, many Green-backed Goldfinches, and 1 Plain Titmouse. A Phænopoepa was seen but not heard.

September 14. A trip to Bolsa Chica resulted in a list of 30 species, the most noteworthy being 1 Royal Tern, seen to excellent advantage resting on a bar with Forster's Terns where its identity was evident in bill and wing tips as well as comparative size;

1 Florida Gallinule, 1 Yellowlegs, and 2 Egrets. September 17, 8 adult Heermann Gulls were noted on a pier at Venice. Others were apparently fishing rather far out.

September 16, and 21, the song of a Gambel Sparrow was heard at Echo Park. None were seen until the 24th, and within the next two weeks they became common. The desiccating weather that prevailed at that time did not appear to hold them back. September 17, the hottest day of the summer, with the official temperature 102°, relative humidity very low and with brush-fires prevailing over many square miles of territory normally occupied by California Purple Finches, Mrs. Robert Fargo reports the appearance in her garden of five individuals of that species, one male and four females. She reports that they appeared very weary, panting visibly with bills open as they perched on the wires, where they excited the interest of the House Finches that gathered near them, affording opportunity for comparison.

September 25, Mrs. F. T. Bicknell reports seeing a Snowy Egret (*Egretta candidissima*) at Playa del Rey. It was under observation, within easy range of the glasses of three competent people together for a period of about two hours, and its identity undoubtedly established.

September 24, Barn Swallows were re-

ported gathered in considerable numbers over shallow ponds in a marshy district on the coast, where Ducks and Northern Phalaropes were assembled in hundreds. September 27, of the Swallows, but two Barn and one Cliff were seen in a period of four hours spent at the ponds, in the middle of the day. Phalaropes were there in very large flocks, so far as could be ascertained all being the Northern. An unidentified Hawk harassed them with frequent attacks. Waders were numerous, including considerable numbers of Yellowlegs. Three Egrets were seen in the marshes.

September 25, two large flocks of young Farallone Cormorants were seen near Manhattan Beach. Heermann Gulls were numerous and one of the smaller Grebes was listed.

October 5, both the Horned and Eared Grebes were seen at Playa del Rey. Black-bellied Plover have been very little in evidence at any time the shore has been visited. Hudsonian Curlew are now but rare stragglers, immense numbers having passed down our shores in July and August.

Audubon Warblers became numerous about October 8, and one Ruby-crowned Kinglet was noted. Western Gnatcatchers are common in brushy foothill regions.—FRANCES B. SCHNEIDER, *Los Angeles, Calif.*

## ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

The fortieth Annual Congress of the American Ornithologists' Union convened in Chicago, October 23 to 26, 1922. It was the first meeting of the Union to be held in the Mississippi Valley, and the fact that it was more largely attended than any previous meeting indicates that hereafter Chicago will hold its place in the A. O. U. itinerary.

The open sessions of the Congress were held in the public lecture halls of the Field Museum, which were dedicated on this occasion. For the first time in the history of the Union, the length of the program necessitated the holding of simultaneous sessions, Wednesday morning being devoted to papers and dis-

cussion on bird-banding, while at the same time papers on the more technical phases of ornithology were presented in another room. This procedure not only made it possible to present all the papers on the program, but it allowed time for discussion, often as valuable as the papers themselves.

The efforts of the local committee of arrangements, both in regard to the scientific and social phases of the Congress, were eminently successful. The annual dinner and excursion to the dunes were both memorable, while the exhibit of paintings and photographs of birds was such an attractive part of the program that it may well be made a regular feature of subsequent congresses.

At the business meeting of the Union, held at the University Club on October 23, Dr. Arthur A. Allen, of Cornell University, was elected to fill the one remaining vacancy in the list of Fellows; Donald R. Dickey, Alfred O. Gross, Wharton Huber, Tracy I. Storer, and John T. Zimmer were made Members, and 268 Associates were elected. The titles of papers presented are appended.

1. A Sketch of the Wilson Ornithological Club. T. L. Hankinson, Ypsilanti, Mich.
2. The 'Broken Wing' Ruse in Mourning Doves. Mrs. Margaret M. Nice, Norman, Okla.
3. Some Observations on Struthious Birds. W. H. Sheak, Philadelphia, Pa.
4. The Home Life of the Chimney Swift. Miss Althea R. Sherman, National, Iowa.
5. Bird Notes from the Tennessee Cumberlands. Albert F. Ganier, Nashville, Tenn.
6. Remarks on Methods of Measuring Birds. Mrs. E. M. B. Reichenberger, New York City.
7. The Comparative Value of Bird Measurements. Illustrated by lantern slides. W. H. Bergtold, Denver, Colo.
8. A Contribution to the Home Life and Economic Status of the Screech Owl. Illustrated by lantern slides. Dr. Arthur A. Allen, Ithaca, N. Y.
9. An Eagle Observatory. Illustrated by lantern slides. Francis H. Herrick, Cleveland, Ohio.
10. Nest-Life of the White-headed Eagle—Late Phase. Illustrated by lantern slides. Francis H. Herrick, Cleveland, Ohio.
11. Notes on the Pelicans of the Yellowstone National Park. Illustrated by lantern slides. Henry B. Ward, Urbana, Ills.
12. Some Phases of Bird Photography. Illustrated by lantern slides. A. H. Cordier, Kansas City, Mo.
13. Impressions of Arizona. Illustrated by lantern slides. A. C. Bent, Taunton, Mass.
14. What Iowa Is Doing to Promote Bird Study. George Bennett, Iowa City, Iowa.
15. Selection of Birds for Banding. F. C. Lincoln, Washington, D. C.
16. What can be learned from a Bird Census. Miss May T. Cooke, Washington, D. C.
17. The Role of the Bird Census. Ludlow Griscom, New York City.
18. A few Notes from the Records of the New England Bird-Banding Association. Mrs. A. B. Harrington, Lincoln, Mass.
19. Methods of Trapping, Experiences or General Practice of Bird-Banding. W. I. Lyon, Waukegan, Ills.
20. Bird-Banding and Bird-Migration at Rositten on the Baltic Sea. Illustrated by lantern slides. T. G. Ahrens, Berlin.
21. Experiments in Bird-Banding. Illustrated by lantern slides. S. Prentiss Baldwin, Cleveland, Ohio.
22. The Great Plains as a Breeding-Ground for Water-Fowl. Harry C. Oberholser, Washington, D. C.
23. Present-Day Tendencies and Opportunities in Ornithology. Witmer Stone, Philadelphia, Pa.
24. The Sea-Bird Sanctuaries of Texas. Illustrated by lantern slides. George Finlay Simmons, Austin, Texas.
25. The Whitney South Sea Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History. Illustrated by lantern slides. Robert Cushman Murphy, New York City.
26. Distribution of the Genus *Momotus*. Illustrated by maps and lantern slides. Frank M. Chapman, New York City.
27. Further Observations on the Habits and Behavior of the Herring Gull. Illustrated by lantern slides. R. M. Strong, Chicago, Ills.
28. Bird Arrivals in Relation to Sunspots. Illustrated by lantern slides. Ralph De Lury, Ottawa, Canada.
29. The Influences of the Southwestern Deserts upon the Avifauna of California. A. B. Howell, Pasadena, Calif.
30. On a Collection of Birds from the Cape Verde Islands. Robert Cushman Murphy, New York City.
31. Is Photo-periodism a Factor in Bird Migration? C. W. G. Eifrig, River Forest, Ills.
32. A Possible Mutant in the Genus *Buarremon*. Illustrated by maps and specimens. Frank M. Chapman, New York City.
33. The Vocal Organs of the Prairie Chicken. Illustrated by lantern slides. James P. Chapin, New York City.
34. The Fundus Oculi of Some South American Birds and Reptiles. Illustrated by lantern slides. Casey A. Wood, Chicago, Ills.
35. Variations in the Structure of the Aftershaft and Their Taxonomic Value. W. DeW. Miller, New York City.
36. Laying Cycles in Birds. Leon J. Cole, Madison, Wis.
37. Status and Distribution of *Larus fuscus* and *Larus cachinnans*. Jonathan Dwight, New York City.
38. Notes on *Donacobius*. Illustrated by specimens. Ludlow Griscom, New York City.
39. Notes on Off-Shore Atlantic Birds. J. T. Nichols, New York City.
40. A Summer in Ecuador. Illustrated by lantern slides. Frank M. Chapman, New York City.
41. The Farallones. (Exhibition of film of the Biological Survey.) W. L. McAtee, Washington, D. C.
42. Familiar Birds and Mammals in Motion Pictures. Thomas S. Roberts, Minneapolis, Minn.
43. A Pre-View of New Brunswick Wild Life in Motion Pictures. Donald R. Dickey, Pasadena, Calif.
44. Flamingoes of the Bahamas. (Film loaned by the Miami Aquarium.) L. A. Fuertes, Ithaca, New York.



# Book News and Reviews

LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN PETRELS AND PELICANS AND THEIR ALLIES, ORDER TUBINARES AND ORDER STEGANOPODES. By ARTHUR CLEVELAND BENT. 8vo. xii+343 pages, 69 full-page half-tones. Bull. 121 U. S. Nat. Mus., 1922.

The appearance of this, the third of Mr. Bent's splendid series of 'Life Histories,' indicates that his great undertaking is progressing as rapidly as all the circumstances which lie between the field-book and the printed page permit.

Mr. Bent appears to have drawn on every available source of information, adding to the results of his own wide experience the studies of others. The whole, therefore, makes a truly adequate summary of our existing knowledge of the species treated. We regret that Mr. Bent has departed from the commendable practice pursued in his two earlier volumes, of using the nomenclature of the current edition of the 'Check-List' of the American Ornithologists' Union, rather than that of an unpublished edition which, at the best, will not see the light for several years. The object of scientific nomenclature in popular works is to identify the birds to which the names in question are applied, not to reflect the latest fashion in nomenclature; and this it seems to us can best be done by using an existing available standard rather than one which has not yet appeared. May we also suggest the desirability of including in subsequent volumes of this notable series fuller reference to those which have already appeared than is contained in the Introduction to this one.—F. M. C.

THE CANARY ISLANDS, THEIR HISTORY, NATURAL HISTORY AND SCENERY. By DAVID BANNERMAN. 8vo. xvi+365 pages. Colored plates, photographs, and maps. Gurney and Jackson, 33 Paternoster Row, London.

We call the attention of BIRD-LORE readers to Mr. Bannerman's work, not because we believe that any of them expect to visit the Canary Islands, or are even especially inter-

ested in their birds, but because it presents in such an admirable, instructive manner the results of expeditions made primarily for the study of bird-life but which have resulted also in obtaining much general information in regard to the origin of the islands, their physical characteristics and history.

The whole, therefore, has the combined value and interest of a general book of travel, a naturalist's narrative, and a specialist's conclusions in a field where he can speak with authority. All in all, therefore, Bannerman's 'The Canary Islands' is a model work and his publishers have given it a most attractive form.—F. M. C.

## The Ornithological Magazines

THE AUK.—In the October number, 'A Study of the Nesting of Mourning Doves,' by M. M. Nice, is a more or less statistical statement based on between two hundred and three hundred nests observed at one locality in two seasons. It can well serve as a model for studies of this sort. Intensive observation of individual nests unquestionably yields results which can be obtained in no other way, but here, on the other hand, we gain an idea of how much of interest can be gleaned by comparison of a wealth of nests observed. "About a third of the nests were placed at 10 feet or lower, and about two-thirds from 12 to 20 feet." . . . "About two-thirds of the nests were found on branches, and one-third in crotches," with a preference for crotches in early spring. "A little more than half" of the crotch nests were successful, but only "slightly more than a fourth" of the branch nests. Building, material, height, etc., of the nest, use of other nests, incubation period, number of eggs, growth of the young, length of time brooded, length of time they remain in the nest, etc., are treated, and the article is to be concluded in an ensuing issue.

A. L. and H. L. Ferguson find that autumn Hawk flights along the coast at Fishers Island, N. Y., are correlated with clear.

colder weather and northwest winds. The Sharp-shinned, the most numerous Hawk in these flights, unquestionably prefers a northwest wind, but Pigeon Hawk and Duck Hawk prefer to fly directly into a southwest wind. Whittle presents additional data regarding the 'Arnold Arboretum' Mockingbird, with a table of the many bird-songs and calls imitated by it. It seems that a second Mockingbird, a female, appeared in the Arboretum just before this remarkable singer was last authentically noted there, concluding its almost six years' residence. Griscom, 'Field Studies of the Anatidæ of the Atlantic Coast' (Mergansers and fresh-water Ducks in this number), will be very helpful to anyone desirous of identifying these birds in life. Reading the description of the diagnostic shape of a flying Pintail, brings to mind the expressive adjective 'spidery,' wherewith Mr. Griscom called the writer's attention thereto a number of years ago. This 'trick' word, which would perhaps have been out of place in a scientific discussion, like the 'more shapely' (an expression from an old bayman) shape of the fresh-water versus the sea Ducks, has proved very helpful. Allan Brooks, discussing the habits of the Bald Eagle in British Columbia, finds that at times they subsist largely on fish; at other times are very destructive to game- and water-birds. The latter they do not capture in flight, but pursue relentlessly, until exhausted by diving, and then take them from the surface of the water.

'An Arizona Feeding-Table,' by F. M. Bailey, gives delightful character sketches of western birds; in 'A Visit to Midway Island,' Bartsch summarizes species listed from that locality. This paper, together with a new Warbler from Southern Annam described by Riley, give this number of *The Auk* a foreign touch. H. F. Lewis, 'Notes on Some Labrador Birds,' listing 36 species, finds the sea-fowl on this coast less depleted than has sometimes been supposed, gives a Labrador record for the European Starling and Bronzed Grackle, and judges that the Song Sparrow is extending its range there. J. D. Corrington lists 112 species of winter birds from the Gulf coast of Mississippi, and gives a short ornithological bibliography

for the state. The Ivory-billed Woodpecker is still "uncommon rather than rare" in a certain wild swamp of considerable area.

In General Notes are various records of rare occurrences and items of faunal interest, among them the Wood Ibis at Cape May, N. J. (Stone), Cerulean Warbler at Washington, D. C. (a May, 1922, record, and review of past occurrences about Washington, M. T. Cooke). G. B. Grinnell records an observation wherein he "saw a Woodcock carry off a young one." While perfectly convinced of the accuracy of his deductions in the matter, every circumstance is carefully gone over so that the reader also may judge thereof. This renders the note a valuable contribution to a subject which is not new. J. R. Malloch describes a House Sparrow feeding a nest of young in the evening in the lighted front of a moving-picture theatre, on mayflies captured within the radius of the lights. T. Hallinan writes of 'Bird Interference on High-Tension Electric Transmission Lines.' E. A. Doolittle and E. von S. Dingle discuss the 'defense' note of Chickadees inside their nesting-holes. From some familiarity with the Horned Grebe in life, we would not consider 'salmon-buff' throat or upper breast a good criterion for sight identification of that species in fall and winter, as apparently used by one of the contributors.—J. T. N.

### Book News

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., announce the early publication of the first volume of Dr. John C. Phillips' 'Natural History of the Ducks.' This important monograph will treat of the Ducks of the world and be fully illustrated with colored and black and white plates from drawings by Benson, Brooks, and Fuertes.

The Illinois Audubon Society (10 South La Salle Street, Chicago) has issued a pocket 'Check-List of the Birds of Illinois' by B. T. Gault, with Arthur A. Allen's 'Key to Birds' Nests' (reprinted from *BIRD-LORE*) which makes a most convenient field manual.

'Natural History' (Vol. XXII, p.235) contains an article by Francis H. Allen on 'Some Little Known Songs of Common Birds'

# Bird-Lore

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Devoted to the Study and Protection of Birds

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## Bird-Lore's Motto:

*A Bird in the Bush Is Worth Two in the Hand*

IN a preceding number of BIRD-LORE a brief comparison was made of the life and works of J. A. Allen and John Burroughs, two nature-lovers who, with essentially similar boyhoods and ancestral backgrounds, developed on wholly different lines. The death of W. H. Hudson arouses a desire to find his place in this notable trio of naturalists. It has been said that Hudson was the product of his environment, but if by this is meant that his interest in nature was the outcome of his early life on the Argentine pampas, the remark is far from the truth.

Like Allen and Burroughs, Hudson was born a nature-lover. Like them, also, he had brothers who were strangers to his tastes. His New England mother (for America may share with England pride in Hudson's achievements) alone seemed to understand his sympathy with birds, trees, and flowers, which without other encouragement, grew with his growth.

Living in a country whose birds were little known, he became, for a time, a collecting naturalist. Hundreds of specimens prepared by him are contained in our museums. Among a group on which we are now working, for example, we find three specimens collected by Hudson at Conchitas, about fifteen miles east of Buenos Aires in 1868.

This phase of Hudson's life ended with the publication (in conjunction with P. L. Slater) of his 'Argentine Ornithology.' Thereafter it was the sentiment rather than the science of bird-life to which he gave expression, and his subsequent publications,

like those of Burroughs, were of the literary rather than of the technical naturalist.

In their attitude toward nature, Hudson and Burroughs had much in common. Their differences were primarily those of temperament. Hudson's was the more sensitive nature and his greater introspectiveness was occasioned by a shyer, more retiring disposition. Burroughs' friends were a legion; Hudson had comparatively few, not because he was self-sufficient, as we imagine Thoreau may have been, but rather because he found few persons with whom he had real affinity.

To say that Hudson was not the product of his early environment does not imply that he was not profoundly influenced by it, for he was, and he continued to be throughout his life. Had Hudson remained in Argentina it seems doubtful if his powers would have reached that measure of development which placed him in the first rank of the writers of his day. But when in his young manhood he left Argentina for England he carried with him a surprising store of experiences the memory of which, as his youth receded, became increasingly dear and vivid. These mental pictures, idealized by the lapse of years, formed a background against which he viewed much of his subsequent life. We wonder whether Hudson had his boyhood on the pampas in mind when in 'A Traveller of Little Things' (1921) he wrote: "If we see a thing once or several times we see it ever after as we first saw it; if we go on seeing it every day or every week for years and years, we do not register a countless series of new distinct impressions, recording all its changes; the new impressions fall upon and obliterate the others and it is like a series of photographs, not arranged side by side for future inspection, but in a pile, the top one alone remaining visible."

Hudson reveals himself most fully in his autobiographical 'Far Away and Long Ago.' Written more than three score years after the events recorded in it occurred, it is a series of mental photographs, surprising in their detail, "arranged side by side." For keen self analysis of an exceptionally responsive, sympathetic nature, we commend especially his chapter on 'Animism.'



# The Audubon Societies

## SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Edited by A. A. ALLEN, Ph.D.

Address all communications relative to the work of this department to the Editor, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

### BIRD WALKS

On Christmas Day, or the day after, hundreds of observers will take to the woods and fields in search of birds. From Nova Scotia to British Columbia and from Florida to California, groups of bird-lovers will be seen starting out with field-glasses in hand to make BIRD-LORE's annual bird census. First suggested by Dr. Chapman in 1900, the Christmas Bird Census has come to international fame, and the pages of the January BIRD-LORE, where the various lists are reported, are eagerly scanned by bird-lovers the world over. Reports from the West Indies, South America, and Europe often arrive in time to be printed. Even in far-off Australia there will be interested bird students in the field who would love to exchange their lists and their observations with others on this side of the globe.

The bird-walk has become a delightful and wholesome practice, giving enjoyment to the most experienced ornithologists as well as those learning their first birds. At the same time, it helps to assemble records of considerable scientific value. The Christmas Bird Census, for several reasons, produces records of greater accuracy and, therefore, of greater scientific value than similar records made at other times of the year, but for the enjoyment of the observer, a census taken during the spring migration, among the nesting birds of summer, or with the drab birds of fall is equally interesting. Indeed, competition among observers during the spring, to secure the longest list of birds on a single walk, often ranges high, and the bird-walks become correspondingly exciting. It has never seemed advisable to print such lists in BIRD-LORE, but for the compilation of a local list of birds to show which species occur in a given region, where and when they are found, such records are invaluable. Summaries of several years' observations at a given place are often printed in *The Auk*\*, a journal with which all serious bird students should become acquainted. Bird students in the Middle West should likewise become familiar with the *Wilson Bulletin*† and those of the West with *The Condor*.‡

School teachers who start their bird-study with the Christmas or New

\**The Auk*.—Organ of the American Ornithologists' Union. Quarterly. Each volume contains about 500 pages, a number of half-tones and, occasionally, colored plates. Subscription, \$4 per annum (free to members of the A. O. U.). Address, 1939 Biltmore St., Washington, D. C.

†*Wilson Bulletin*.—Quarterly. Organ of the Wilson Ornithological Club. Each volume contains about 225 pages and a number of half-tones. Annual subscription, \$1.50 (free to members of the W. O. C.). Address, Oberlin, Ohio.

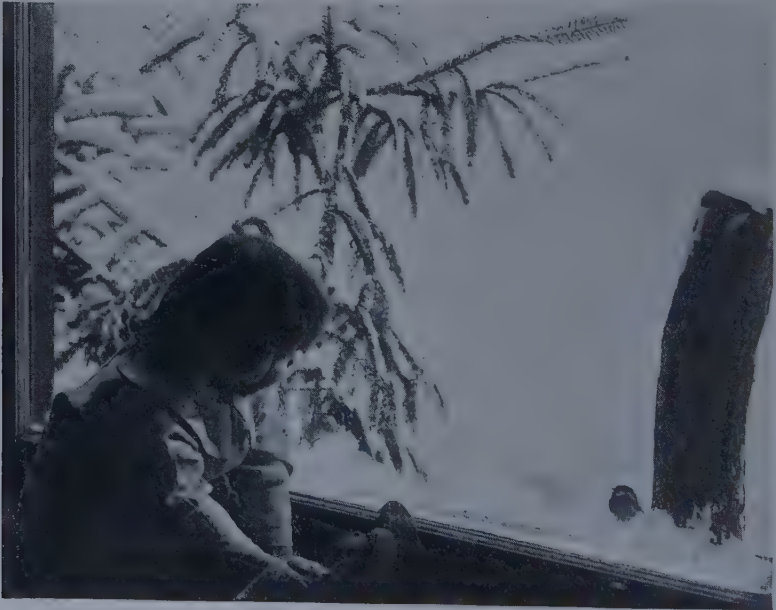
‡*The Condor*.—Organ of the Cooper Ornithological Club. Bimonthly. Each volume contains about 250 pages and numerous half-tones. Annual subscription \$2 (free to members of the C. O. C.). Address, Pasadena, Calif.

Year's bird-walk derive sufficient impetus from it to assure the interest of their pupils for the rest of the year. Of course, this is the period of school vacation, but for just that reason the children are freer to spend more time in the field. A school or class competition can be inaugurated to find the most winter birds, either in a single day or during the entire vacation. The combined lists of all will then form the start for a school bird calendar (see BIRD-LORE, March, 1920) which will maintain interest until the summer vacation.

For the benefit of any who cannot get out into the woods and fields themselves, or for those who wish to refresh their memories or those of their school children on the winter birds and where to look for them, the Editor of this department of BIRD-LORE will outline the bird-walk which he, himself, takes each Christmas or New Year's Day. The birds which he sees in central New York state will not be exactly the same as those which his friends in the South or West will see; there will even be some differences in the Middle West, but the winter birds are remarkably uniform throughout the northern states, varying chiefly in relative abundance.—A. A. A.

### A CHRISTMAS WALK WITH BIRDS

It is a gray morning, the day after Christmas. Ever so lightly the feathery snow crystals drift downward and falter as they meet the branches of the mulberry tree by the window. But it is cold; they do not cling to the branches, but sift down to join their fellows in a quilt inches deep on the lawn and on the



"MERRY CHRISTMAS, MR. CHICKADEE"

Photographed by A. A. Allen

feeding-shelf at the window. The birds' 'Christmas tree' is well laden, but a rift in the smooth snow blanket covering the shelf shows where an early Junco has been scratching for the seeds that he has learned to expect so regularly.

We hasten to sweep away the snow and scatter fresh 'chick-feed' for the Juncos and Tree Sparrows and sunflower seeds for the Chickadees and Nuthatches. We brush off the suet holder on the upright stub at one end of the shelf, only to find that it must be replenished for the hungry Woodpeckers. We get a doughnut from the pantry and hunt for an old pancake to put out for the Blue Jays. Our bird-walks always begin at home and the more birds we can see while at breakfast, the longer our list will be, and this is the day for the Christmas Bird Census. The celebrations for the kiddies the day before prevented our going on Christmas day, and we have set aside the 26th for a good old-fashioned hike across the fields and through the woods.

What an ideal day we have for a walk! The snow stops falling while we are at breakfast and the air clears until the distant hills are once more visible. Fortunately, clouds still veil the sun and we will not have the discomfort of its bright light reflected from the snow to our eyes. Were we hunting spring birds, we would have started soon after daylight, but the winter birds do not become active until the sun is well above the horizon and from then on they remain active throughout the day.

Before breakfast is over, our bird-list is well started. The Chickadees announce the arrival of the first troop by their tinkling conversational notes and a scolding *chick-a-dee-dee*. The *yank-yank* of a Nuthatch tells us that he is close by, and the sharp Robin-like call of a Hairy Woodpecker proclaims that he will have his breakfast of suet before the Downy this morning. Soon



TREE SPARROW  
Photographed by G. A. Bailey



our window cafeteria is in full swing, and we can scarcely keep the children at the table, so anxious are they to climb to the broad window-sill and look into the beady black eyes of the hungry birds. The sunflower seeds seem to be the first choice of the Chickadees, and although there are plenty scattered over the shelf, and there are a dozen Chickadees and Nuthatches about, it is seldom that more than one comes to the shelf at a time. Sometimes a Chickadee hops to the edge of the shelf with a seed in his bill and, after tucking it under both feet, proceeds to hammer it open. At such times others will sneak in behind him and carry off the seeds, but more often they wait and each takes his turn. The Nuthatches are thrifty and believe in laying up a store against the time when the cafeteria proprietors may close the doors, and so, grasping two or three seeds at once, they fly to the elm and tuck them into the crevices of the bark. At first, when they are hungry, they hammer them open, but soon they are content to carry and hide and hide and carry. Last spring one of the seeds that had been hidden in the bark during the winter germinated and produced quite a sizable plant before it died from lack of nourishment. The little Chickadees are also provident, and they find the tiniest crevices in twigs and weed-stems in which to hide their seeds.

Next comes the old Hairy Woodpecker. With a swoop he lands on the far side of the suet stub, and, with a flirt of his head, looks first to one side and then to another. If anything alarms him, he clings, immovable as though frozen, to the bark, but if all is safe, he sidles around the stub with short hops until his full profile is visible to us. Then, after another pause, he climbs jerkily up to the suet which we have arranged on the window side of the stub. There is no difficulty in distinguishing the Hairy from the Downy at this distance, for the pure white outer tail-feathers are quite distinct and his larger size is very appreciable. Later on we may have some trouble when we see the bird at a distance too great to see the tail-feathers or to judge the size. Just to remind us of the great difference in size along comes the Downy and alights on the opposite side of the stub, and when we have them both together we wonder why anyone ever confuses them.

Next comes the Tree Sparrow, and he settles down in one spot on the shelf and proceeds to gorge himself on the cracked wheat and millet. Even the children know it is a Tree Sparrow for, as it faces the window, the single dark spot on its plain fluffy breast shows very distinctly. The *chimp-chimp* of a Song Sparrow in the hedge and the distant *jay-jay* of a Blue Jay tell us that other visitors will soon be coming, but it is high time we started on our walk.

We plan our course so as to cover as diverse types of country as possible, following up our ravine until we come to the open fields, then along hedge-rows and past the old orchard to the sugar-bush, through the sugar-bush to the hemlock woods, and then down to the frozen swamp and the lake-shore. The crisp air adds zest to our steps, and we are glad that there are no birds to stop us until we get warmed up. It seems that all the birds of the ravine have

gathered about our feeding-station, for we hear not another sound until we surmount the hill and come to the open fields. Then a rolling twitter overhead attracts our attention and we see a little cloud of Snow Buntings swirling over, their white breasts and broad white patches in their wings giving them the appearance of a veritable snow-flurry. The illusion is heightened when, with a broad sweep, they wheel and settle down on an adjacent field where we can see other dark-colored birds feeding among the weeds that project above the snow. There were several darker birds among the Buntings and we hasten on in the hope of discovering some of the rare Lapland Longspurs that sometimes stray into our part of the country with the Buntings. We are doomed to



PRAIRIE HORNED LARKS—MALE AND FEMALE

Photographed by Verdi Burtch

disappointment, however, for when we sneak up behind the old rail-fence and get our glasses on the flock, we discover that they are Horned Larks. The Prairie Horned Lark is the common one with us, though occasionally the eastern 'Shore Lark' visits us in winter, and so we scan the flock very carefully to see if some of the birds are not yellower above and behind the eye. There is much difference in the amount of yellow on the throat of the birds we are watching but this is apparently indicative only of age or sex. They are all gray above and behind the eye, and we have to be content to add but two species to our list. The Snow Buntings, likewise, show considerable variation in the amount of brown on their heads and backs, though none of them is as distinctly black and white as all will be in the spring when the brown veiling of the feathers wears off. They are rather erratic in their movements and suddenly, without the slightest warning, as though by some innate understanding, the whole flock of Buntings and Larks brisks off, mingling their twitters and sharp *tse-tse* notes.

We continue down the fence-row and soon hear the convivial notes of a

flock of Tree Sparrows feeding about the weeds and briars at the edge of a little run. They are always cheerful, and even on this gray morning indulge in little snatches of canary-like song expressive of their good will, though far from the varied strains that they will take back to Hudson's Bay with them next April. On the opposite side of the little gully are some alders, and just as we discover a flock of small, dark-colored birds feeding on the catkins, they are off with an excited chatter that pronounces them Redpolls. Why they should



A WINTER ROBIN FINDING FOOD ON THE SUMACH, "THE  
TREE OF LAST RESORT"

Photographed by A. A. Allen

be so wild at this time of the year when they are so tame in the spring, I have yet to discover, and my fondest hopes of discovering Greater Redpolls or Hoary Redpolls among them are always shattered by having them depart thus wildly before I can get a good look at them. We write down just plain 'Redpoll' and continue to think that some looked larger and some much lighter colored than the rest and wonder if after all, all three subspecies were not represented in the flock.

Now we come to the old orchard. A few frozen apples still cling to the trees, and we hope to find a flock of Cedar Waxwings or at least a few Starlings



but luck is not with us. Even the hollow tree that has always sheltered a Screech Owl stands empty. A sharp call from a thick patch of sumac at one side of the orchard, however, gives us a start. It has such a familiar sound, yet one that we have not heard for so long that at first we do not recognize our old friend 'Cock Robin.' All his relatives left over a month ago, but this daring bird had apparently determined to brave the winter and eke out his living from the sumac bobs, the frozen apples, and the blue berries of the red cedars which cover a sheltered hillside just beyond. His red breast is veiled by the gray tips of the feathers, and he is by no means the tame, confiding, and conspicuous bird that frequents our lawns during spring and summer. Indeed, we get but a glimpse of him as he darts off through the thicket; he is wilder than the Redpolls.

The hillside covered with junipers yields us nothing new, though it is crossed and recrossed by the tracks of a cock Pheasant and at least two hens. Molly Cottontail has apparently played tag here with several of her friends, though most of the tracks are concealed by the snow of the early morning. So, we continue on to the woods beyond and soon are scanning the trunks of the maples for the owner of the shrill sibilant voice that we heard as we climbed the fence. It sounded like a Brown Creeper but since Golden-crowned Kinglets and even Chickadees have notes which are quite similar, we search until we find our bird. At last a flake of bark apparently flips off from the trunk of a big maple, 30 feet from the ground, and sails down to the base of an adjacent tree, and we know that we have found the Creeper. Upward he goes on his never-ending search for insects, spiralling around the trunk and never stopping. We station ourselves near an adjacent tree in the direction in which he seems to be trending, and, sure enough, after spiralling nearly to the top of his tree, he glides down to the base of the tree where we are standing, barely missing us in passing. Either he has become near-sighted from "keeping his nose to the grindstone" or else he is lacking in fear or common sense, for he pays not the slightest attention to us but continues on his spiral course almost within arm's length. He is not alone. we soon realize, for we hear the notes of



A BROWN CREEPER ATTRACTED BY  
SUET FROM HIS HOME IN THE OAK  
GROVE TO THIS STUB BY THE WINDOW

Photographed by A. A. Allen

three or four others which seem to be following through the woods in the same general direction. Apparently they are tagging a little flock of Nuthatches and Chickadees and Downy Woodpeckers that have already passed by and whose notes we can hear in the direction in which the Creepers are moving. They

are traveling toward a stand of hemlock, a likely place for other birds, so we follow also.

Beneath the hemlocks the snow is covered with small cones from the branches above. Squirrels or birds have been having quite a repast, but apparently, all is quiet now. We search the branches in vain and are about to decide that the red squirrels are responsible for the cones when a cheeping sound at the far side of the grove attracts our attention. We hasten to that side just in time to see a flock of a dozen or more dark Sparrow-like birds hastily leaving the higher branches. They swing together into a compact flock, making a clicking sound as they go, and are apparently bound for distant parts, when, suddenly, they swing on the arc of a big circle and are back in to the same tree almost as suddenly as they left. Now we get a good look at them as they crawl along the branches and we discover that they are White-winged Crossbills. Most of them are greenish females or im-



A WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL RESTING BETWEEN HIS ATTEMPTS TO EAT SUET AS HE WOULD THE SEEDS OF CONIFERS

Photographed by A. A. Allen

mature birds but several are dull red males. We watch them as they snip off the small cones; and then, holding them upside down beneath their feet, insert their curiously crossed bills and with their tongues scoop out the seeds that lie in the axils of the scales. At times they are silent but again they indulge in excited chipping or in plaintive cheeps. They seem not the least bit afraid of us but all of a sudden they are off, like the Redpolls.—A. A. A.

*(To be continued)*

#### QUESTIONS

1. Do you feed the winter birds at your window? If not, why not?
2. What food would you supply for Juncos, Tree Sparrows, Nuthatches, Chickadees, Woodpeckers, Blue Jays?

3. Where would you look for Snow Buntings and Horned Larks? What is their natural food?
4. How different are the Snow Buntings during winter and summer? How does this change take place?
5. Where would you look for Tree Sparrows and how would you recognize them?
6. Where would you look for Redpolls? Describe one of their calls.
7. What birds feed upon frozen apples?
8. How do Robins differ in winter and summer? Where are most of the Robins during the winter?
9. Where would you look for Brown Creepers, what do they look like, and how could you recognize them from their habits?
10. Where would you look for Crossbills? How do they get their food?

## FOR YOUNG OBSERVERS

### BIRD-STUDY IN AUSTRALIA

A letter from Mr. Charles Barrett, the Editor of *Pals*, an Australian nature magazine, tells us of the deep interest which boys and girls in Australia are now taking in the study of birds and of their interest in America's activities on behalf of birds. He has sent us a list of boys and girls in Australia who would like to correspond with others in this country about their experiences with birds. It seems to us like such an unusual opportunity for our boys and girls to hear about a wonderful region at first hand, where the birds are so different and yet so like our own, that we are going to publish the list of names in BIRD-LORE. We feel confident that there are many bird-lovers among our young readers who would enjoy such correspondence and we do not hesitate to recommend to teachers that they encourage their pupils to write such letters. The letters might well be counted as English or geography lessons.

Mr. Barrett likewise suggests that if we will forward the names of young Americans who would like to correspond with bird-lovers in Australia and New Zealand, he will be glad to publish their names in his magazine. If there are any boys and girls who hesitate to take the initiative in writing to any of the names here published and would prefer to have their names published over there, if they will send them to the Editor of this Department, he will see that they get to the Editor of *Pals*.

### LIST OF CORRESPONDENTS

- EDITH M. GURR, 224 McKillop Street, Geelong, Victoria, Australia.  
 JOSEPH B. RAYMOND, Camp Hill, Forbes, New South Wales, Australia.  
 REGINALD VICKERY, Post Office Box 55, Cunnamulla, Queensland, Australia.  
 KEITH R. V. MACANDREW, 70 Cambell Street, Wollongong, New South Wales, Australia.  
 R. J. MOY, 26 Joseph Street, Ballarat East, Victoria, Australia.  
 ARTHUR G. TRIST, Wick Street, Deniliquin, New South Wales, Australia.  
 H. WHITE, Moore Street, Rochester, Victoria, Australia.  
 ARTHUR H. F. O'NEILL, State School, Costerfield, Victoria, Australia.  
 GERALD J. RYAN, "Sunnyside," Gordon, Victoria, Australia.



ALAN VOISEY, Nambucca Street, Macksville, New South Wales, Australia.  
 E. MORTON TROTTER, Port Macquarie, New South Wales, Australia.  
 ERNEST MCKAY, Main Drain, Koo-Wee-Rup, Victoria, Australia.  
 A. H. SMOUT, Gladstone Road, South Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.  
 JAMES BRITTINGHAM, "Booroola," Wee Waa, New South Wales, Australia.  
 T. E. DEWAR, 149 Beaconsfield Road, Croxton, Victoria, Australia.  
 D. AKINS, Main Street, Stawell, Victoria, Australia.  
 R. H. ELLIS, "Othello," 92 Story Street, Parkville, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.  
 BERNARD CHAPMAN, "Osborne House," Osborne Grove, Preston, Victoria, Australia.

### A WINTER HIKE

One day in December, when the ground was covered with snow, Mother, Victor, and I went on a hike. We went down to Song Sparrow Valley. We named this valley after the Song Sparrows because there were so many there last summer.

As we were walking along the creek, a male and female Redpoll flew right in front of us and lighted in the snow. The tops of their heads were red. They were grayish birds and lighter beneath. The male had a rosy breast with dark streaks. The female had dark streaks on her breast but no red.

We walked up the creek a little farther and then we saw a flock of Redpolls feeding on weed seeds, and how they did twitter as they fed! As we went along two Blue Jays flew over the creek and we heard a Crow cawing. We saw a Downy Woodpecker and we flushed a Partridge, and on the snow we could see many Bob-white and Prairie Chicken tracks.

These are the birds we have learned this winter—the Redpoll, the Evening Grosbeak, the Bohemian Waxwing, and the Snow Bunting.—LIDA HODSON (age 9 years), *Anoka, Minn.*

### RESCUING A SLATE-COLORED JUNCO

We had a heavy snowstorm on April 16 and 17. The snow was 3 to 4 feet deep. When I went out on the porch Saturday morning I found a Slate-colored Junco there. I took it into the house and gave it some crumbs and water. It ate the crumbs and drank some of the water. It had no tail. The next morning I let the little bird go. On Monday it came back. It sat on our door-step again. Then I put crumbs out; it took some of the crumbs and flew away.—MILTON DIAMOND (age 10 years, Form III), *Milwaukee, Wis.*

[Perhaps Milton maintains a feeding-table for birds regularly now and saves the lives of many birds. Birds always come back, as did this Junco, when they find food and are kindly treated. Perhaps this Junco will come back to the door-step again next April. In January, 1921, the Editor placed aluminum bands on the legs of three Tree Sparrows which came to his food-shelf. In January of 1922 he recaptured all three of them in the same Sparrow trap set below the same food-shelf.—A. A. A.]

## HOW ROBINS GIVE PLEASURE TO MILWAUKEE BOYS

## A ROBIN'S NEST

One May morning I went into the yard to see if I could find any birds' nests. I soon came upon a nest in a bush only about 5 feet from the ground. It was made of mud, dried grass, and horse hair. A Robin flew into it. A few days later there were four blue eggs in the nest. I watched the nest every day and soon there were four little Robins in it. They were very ugly looking because they did not have any feathers. I took worms and bread crumbs every day and laid them somewhere near the nest. The mother bird would get them and feed her babies, until at last they flew away from the nest. I saw them almost every day after that somewhere around the house.—TEDDY BANGS (Form V), *Milwaukee, Wis.*

## MOVING A ROBIN'S NEST

We are building a new house in the country and a Robin had built a nest above the door of a closet. When the plasterers wanted to plaster there were little Robins in the nest. While the mother Robin was away from the nest the plasterers took it down and put it under a bush out-of-doors. When I came out to look at our house after school the mother was looking for her young. I saw her and dug some worms. When I came near the nest the young Robins would open their mouths so I dropped some worms in. The next time I went into the country I saw the mother Robin feeding her babies in the nest under the bush.—LUDINGTON PATTON (Form V), *Milwaukee, Wis.*

## A CLOSE VIEW OF A ROBIN

One afternoon in May I was reading 'The Boys of '76' in my yard. I was so interested that I sat perfectly quiet. After reading for some time I raised my eyes just a tiny bit and saw an immense Robin very near to me. It had just rained and there were a great many worms about and the Robin was busy eating them. He did not see me and I watched him until he got within 2 inches of my foot. Then a dog came and scared him away.—JACK KELLOGG (Form V), *Milwaukee, Wis.*

[These boys' experiences with Robins clearly indicate how even the commonest birds will give pleasure to anyone who will observe them closely.—A. A. A.]

## A HINT TO BIRD-STUDY CLUBS

Officers of Bird Clubs who find difficulty in securing suitable papers for their meetings will do well to consult the Annual Booklet of the Hartford (Conn.) Bird Study Club, for the season of 1922-23. From September 16, 1922, to June 16, 1923, this Club plans to hold 47 meetings and the program for each one is announced in this publication.

# The Audubon Societies

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Edited by T. GILBERT PEARSON, President

Address all correspondence, and send all remittances, for dues and contributions, to the National Association of Audubon Societies, 1974 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, Columbus 7327

|   |  |                                      |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|
|   | T. GILBERT PEARSON, <i>President</i>   |                                      |
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Any person, club, school or company in sympathy with the objects of this Association may become a member of it, and all are welcome.

Classes of Membership in the National Association of Audubon Societies for the Protection of Wild Birds and Animals:

|  |
|--|
| \$5 annually pays for a Sustaining Membership        |
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| \$5,000 constitutes a person a Founder               |
| \$25,000 constitutes a person a Benefactor           |

FORM OF BEQUEST:—I do hereby give and bequeath to the National Association of Audubon Societies for the Protection of Wild Birds and Animals (Incorporated), of the City of New York.

## EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

On the night of October 30, the first session of the eighteenth annual meeting of the National Association of Audubon Societies was held in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. The President welcomed the members, friends, and visiting delegates, and reported on some of the larger results of the year's activities. Following this he spoke on bird-protection in Europe and America. His remarks were illustrated with colored slides made from photographs by him and others while on a trip to Europe last spring. Ernest Thompson Seton addressed the meeting on the 'New Era in Wild Life.' He referred to the generally accepted fact that the large wild game animals of the world are due to ultimate extinction, with the exception of those species that may be preserved on the scattered reservations. He also told some wild-bird and animal stories in the entertaining manner for which he has long been famous.

Dr. Frank M. Chapman spoke on 'Bird Photography Past and Present.' Dr. Chapman was one of the very first naturalists in this country to teach the lessons of natural history by means of the camera, and his notable achievements in this direction many

years ago exerted a large influence in developing the great interest in wild-life photography which exists today. He showed colored slides made from a number of his early attempts, and some of these dealing with Flamingoes of the Bahama Islands would be regarded as marvelous bird pictures had they been made only yesterday. His address was followed by two reels of new motion pictures by William L. and Irene Finley. These revealed intimate and humorous scenes in the life history of the 'Opossum,' 'Barn Owl,' 'Gray Fox,' 'Water Ouzel,' and other forms of western wild life.

The business meeting was called to order in the Academy Room of the Museum at 10 o'clock, on the morning of October 31. The Association was formally welcomed by Dr. Frederick A. Lucas, Director of the American Museum of Natural History. William P. Wharton, and Dr. Frank M. Chapman, whose terms as officers of the Board of Directors had expired, were re-elected for the term of five years. Twenty-nine members of the Advisory Board were all re-elected, the vacancy caused by the death of Howard Eaton being filled by the election of George Finley Simmons of Austin, Texas.



The reports of the President, Treasurer, and Auditing Committee were presented and afterward discussed by Dr. Theodore S. Palmer, of Washington, and others. Verbal reports of the following field agents were then given: Herbert K. Job, Miss Frances A. Hurd, E. H. Forbush, Arthur H. Norton, Mary S. Sage, and Winthrop Packard. The President called for members of affiliated organizations to arise and state their names, and indicate the societies or clubs they represented. The muster roll was responded to as follows: Groton (Mass.) Bird Club, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Wharton; District of Columbia Audubon Society, Dr. and Mrs. T. S. Palmer; New Haven Bird Club, Herbert K. Job; Massachusetts Audubon Society, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Packard; Connecticut Audubon Society and Westport Nature Club, Frances A. Hurd; Massachusetts State Grange's Committee on Protection of Wild Birds, Mrs. E. O. Marshall; Cumberland County Audubon Society, Arthur H. Norton; New England Bird-Banding Association, E. H. Forbush; New Jersey Audubon Society, Newark Bird Club, and Englewood Bird Club, Beecher S. Bowdish; Los Angeles (Calif.) Audubon Society, Mrs. William Clarke Brown; Audubon Society of Irvington-on-Hudson (N. Y.), Mrs. George Cummings; Montclair (N. J.) Bird Club, R. H. Howland; Long Island Bird Club, Robert Cushman Murphy; Rhinebeck (N. Y.) Bird Club, Maunsel S. Crosby.

It was found that representatives of some other affiliated clubs who were present the evening before had not yet arrived in the hall. At 12.30 the meeting adjourned to the front of the Museum where a photograph was taken by a representative of the Photo News Service of New York. All then repaired to the Mitla Restaurant for luncheon as guests of the Association.

At 2 o'clock the usual educational conference was held, under the leadership of Edward H. Forbush, and animating discussions occupied the time until a late hour. Many gathered at the Endicott Hotel for dinner at 7 o'clock. In the afternoon there was also held a meeting of the Board of Directors at which there were present: Mr. Pearson, Dr. Palmer, Dr. Chapman, Dr. Lucas, Mrs. Wright, Miss Meyer, Dr. Murphy, Dr. Dwight, Mr. Wharton, and Mr. Carter, the Counselor.

The budget for the coming year was worked out and adopted. J. D. Corrington of the University of South Carolina was added to the list as field agent. The officers were all re-elected for the coming year. Report was made by the counsel on the securities of the Endowment Fund. The Board was in session most of the afternoon.

These annual meetings are always the occasions for the getting together of workers in the field of wild-bird and animal protection, and they are greatly enjoyed by those who find it possible to be present.

## REPORT OF THE SCRANTON (PA.) BIRD CLUB

Under the excellent leadership of its president, Mrs. Francis Hopkinson Coffin, the Club has had a most profitable year in keeping before the people of Scranton the necessity of a real interest in birds and their protection. We had attractive exhibits at the expositions of the Scranton Industrial Society and of the Scranton Florists' Association, giving out on the occasion specially prepared pamphlets which had been compiled by Mrs. Coffin.

To increase the interest among small children there was the Birds' Christmas Tree festivity, given by the Juniors, which has

become an annual affair under the special supervision of Miss Elizabeth Rice and Miss Helen Hay. As usual, a Christmas Day Census was conducted by the president of the Club. Weekly bird-study classes were held during January and February. The large enrollment and the high average attendance proved the popularity of these classes. The Club is most grateful to the special Club members and to the Merit Badge Scouts for their valuable assistance on the program and to R. N. Davis, particularly, for so successfully carrying on the classes for a period of six weeks.

In March, under the auspices of the Bird Club, Henry Oldys gave an illustrated lecture before a crowded auditorium. According to the Club's custom, early morning walks, under well-chosen leaders, were conducted during the spring migration period. The growing interest in the opportunity for bird-study, afforded by these walks, was very

evident by the large registration. The week of May 15 was the crowning one when, for the entire week, the morning and afternoon walks were conducted by Henry Oldys whom the Club had engaged for one week's activities in the interest of our members and our bird friends.—(Miss) ELEANOR P. JONES, *Secretary*.

## GOURDS FOR BIRD HOUSES

Many a bird has looked up in surprise at the house tendered to him by kindly hands, but which carried the suggestion of artistic design to a point beyond taste on the part of the bird.

Some years ago, when in the South, I observed that many people successfully attracted Martins by hanging up a group of bottle-gourds in which holes of the proper size had been cut. Some of these gourds were brought north and hung about in the trees on my country place in Stamford, Conn. It was at once apparent that birds seemed to recognize the gourd as natural objects and seemingly chose these in preference to any of my other bird-houses, even the ones which had been disguised with bark and branches.

My first experience in raising gourds at Stamford resulted in practical failure. The vines were grown upon trellises and given ordinary care and attention in ordinary soil. The fruits matured so late that frost nipped most of them and the ones which developed a sufficiently hard shell to serve for houses were, for the most part, too small for anything excepting wrens and chickadees. In the following year I started gourds in pots in the coldframe in order to give them a longer fruiting season, but still did not succeed in getting fruits like those which grew in gentler climes.

My final method is successful. A gourd vine is a pig for nourishment. Well-drained soil seems to be essential and this prepared in the previous autumn by burying manure, garbage, or leaf-mold where the gourds are to grow. In the spring seeds are planted in rather large pots and started in the coldframe so that the young plants are well under way by the time when it is safe to set them out,

about the second week in May, after all danger of late frost has passed.

Transplanting is done without disturbing the gourds, by gently tapping the pots until earth and plant come out in one mass, which is then planted in the rich ground. The plants may be trained along walls or may be set in a circle along a framework of bean poles arranged wigwam style. Fences may be employed also for gourd vines which are wonderful climbers, a single plant sometimes exceeding 40 feet in length and with side branches amounting in all to perhaps 100 feet of vine per plant.

There are many varieties of gourds but the bottle gourd and the dipper gourd types are the ones which I have found best up to the present time. Seeds may be obtained from any dealer in garden seeds. For the best effect it is well to keep the ground about the plant well cultivated and properly watered or mulched. The gourds to be used for bird-houses will vary in sizes from those suitable for Wrens, Chickadees, Bluebirds, Nuthatches, Martins, and Great Crested Flycatchers, up to the sizes suitable for Flickers, Screech Owls, Barred Owls and Wood Ducks.

When preparing gourds for bird-houses they may be first set in a dry place in the barn until wintertime. A hole is then cut in each gourd, of the size for the sort of bird to which the house is to be offered. Seeds and other contents of the interior of the gourd are scooped out through the hole, leaving only a hard shell. It is essential to make a small drill hole in the bottom of each gourd in order to allow rain-water to escape. Suspension is made after drilling a hole in the top of the gourd which will allow the introduction of a copper wire. This copper wire

will last indefinitely. I do not as yet know the life of the gourd bird-house, but it will remain good without attention when exposed to all of the weathers for many years. The gourd which is on a tree for three or four years often becomes covered with some of the lichens or molds, which make it still more like a natural object from the bird's point of view, but which do not seem to injure the very hard shell.

Aside from the utility of gourds for bird-houses, the plants themselves are stimulating objects of beauty in the garden because of

their vivacious enthusiasm of growth. The flowers are among the most beautiful of all garden flowers, although not commonly classed in that group because their delicacy is smothered by the valiant mass of great leaves. A single gourd flower with its long stem, cut in the early morning and placed in a vase with some narrow leaf like that of iris has decorative value of such high quality that it evokes expressions of surprise from flower-lovers who are visitors at my country home in Stamford Connecticut.—ROBERT T. MORRIS.

### NEW LIFE MEMBERS

Enrolled from July 1 to November 1, 1922

Abercrombie, David T.  
Ames, John S.  
Baring, Thomas  
Barton, Mrs. F. O.  
Bentley, Mrs. Cyrus  
Blanchard, Annie K.  
Bole, Ben P.  
Bradford, Mrs. Elizabeth F.  
Bromley, Joseph H.  
Bruce, Mary A.  
Burrows, Mrs. W. F.  
Chapman, Mrs. John Jay  
Church, E. D.  
Clapp, George H.  
Cobourn, Louise H.  
Converse, Mary E.  
Coyle, Mrs. John E.  
Crosby, G. N.  
Dunham, Arthur Louis  
Dunlap, D. A.  
Dunn, Mrs. George B.  
Eastman, Mrs. L. R.  
Edwards, Elizabeth S.  
Falconer, J. W.  
Forbes, William S.  
Fowler, Angela  
Gates, Mrs. John  
George, Mary J.  
Goodwin, Mrs. H. M.  
Gray, Matilda Geddings  
Hamilton, Elizabeth S.  
Hill, Dr. William P.  
Hinchliff, Mrs. Wm. E.  
Hunt, Ella M.  
Hunt, Emily G.  
Keep, Mrs. Chauncey  
Laimbeer, R. H.  
Lippincott, Mrs. M. M.  
Lloyd, Mrs. John Uri  
Loughran, Mrs. M. F.  
Lowell, Mrs. A. Lawrence  
Luchsinger, Mrs. F. B.  
Lyman, Mabel

Marrs, Mrs. Kingsmill  
Marshall, Mrs. E. O.  
Marshall, W. A.  
Matheson, Mrs. W. J.  
Mitchell, W. S.  
Montgomery, Mrs. Leila Y. P.  
Moody, Mrs. Samuel  
Moore, Katharine T.  
Morris, Miss L. T.  
Moses, Mrs. James  
Mosman, P. A.  
Peirson, Walter, Jr.  
Proctor, William  
Pyne, Mrs. M. Taylor  
Randolph, Mrs. E.  
Reed, Mrs. Geo. W.  
Ripley, Miss J. T.  
Robbins, Ida Elizabeth  
See, Alonzo B.  
Siedenbureg, Mrs. R. Jr.,  
Spreckels, A. F.  
Stearns, William S.  
Stillman, Liska  
Strader, Benjamin W.  
Swartz, E. G.  
Taber, Mary  
Thomas, Landon A.  
Torrance, Mrs. Francis J.  
Tower, Florence E.  
Tuttle, Jane  
Tyler, Mrs. W. G.  
Vandeneer, Eudora G.  
Vanderbilt, Laura  
Van Sinderen, Mrs. A. J.  
Van Wagenen, H. W.  
Van Wagenen, Mrs. H. W.  
Van Wyck, Philip V. R.  
Vickery, Mrs. H. F.  
Wallace, Mrs. Lindsay H.  
Wheatland, Mrs. Stephen G.  
Wilcox, Mrs. Fred'k P.  
Wood, Mrs. William M.



## NEW SUSTAINING MEMBERS

Enrolled from July 1 to November 1, 1922

- Adams, Miss Pamela S.  
 Ailes, Milton E.  
 Amos, Master John Waldo  
 Appleton, Wm. Sumner  
 Armstrong, Newton  
 Atwood, Kimball C.  
 Averett, Miss Bettie  
 Bachia, Robert  
 Ballantine, Mrs. Robert F.  
 Ballard, Mrs. Eugene S.  
 Bayer, Edwin S.  
 Benson, R. D.  
 Berry, Mrs. John McWilliams  
 Bevin, Mrs. A. Avery  
 Bingham, Mrs. Hiram  
 Birchall, Katharine H.  
 Boetticher, Oscar  
 Brazier, E. Josephine  
 Brewster, E. F.  
 Briggs, George  
 Brooks, Gerald  
 Buck Hill Nature Club (The)  
 Butler, Miss Genevieve  
 Callaway, Fuller E.  
 Cameron, Miss Janet L.  
 Cammann, Oswald N.  
 Card, Miss Helen L.  
 Carter, G. C.  
 Chalmers, Arthur A.  
 Chapman, Miss Mary  
 Clippert, Charles F.  
 Cole, John L.  
 Collier, D. R.  
 Copeland, Henry  
 Copeland, S. B.  
 Cross, A. E.  
 Cummer, A. G.  
 Darlington, Geo. E.  
 Day, Arthur P.  
 Dennis, Mrs. A. L.  
 Deutsch, Joseph  
 Dexter, Mrs. Franklin B.  
 Dines, T. A.  
 Earee, Thos. W.  
 Easton, Miss Mary Ella  
 Eberhart, Mrs. F. G.  
 Emmerich, Edward E.  
 Everett, S. A.  
 Ferguson, Alcorn  
 Ffolliott, Miss Millicent  
 Fisher, C. L.  
 Forbes, Mrs. Alexander  
 Gereke, Mrs. E. G.  
 Gillett, Dr. Henry W.  
 Ginn, Mrs. F. H.  
 Gladwin, Sidney M.  
 Greer, Miss Edith LeB.  
 Gurley, Mrs. W. F.  
 Hardt, Emil  
 Hardy, Richard  
 Hartford, George H.  
 Hawley, Theodosia deR.  
 Hayden, Brace  
 Herrin, William F.  
 Hesston Audubon Society  
 Heyworth, James O.  
 Hills, Robert H.  
 Hitchcock, H. H.  
 Houghton, A. Seymour, Jr.  
 Huntington, Mrs. Howard  
 Hurlburt, Frederick B.  
 Jackson, Charles  
 Jackson, Mrs. R. B.  
 James, Norman  
 Johnson, Corydon S.  
 Johnston, Charles E.  
 Kellar, Chambers  
 Kimball, Mrs. Paul W.  
 Kincaid, W. W.  
 Klaber, Mrs. Maurice  
 Lamb, Misses Ellen and Anna  
 Laws, Dr. Claude E.  
 Leahy, Mrs. Mary M.  
 Lehman, F. F.  
 Lockwood, Mrs. Eliz. C. W.  
 Lodge, Mrs. Edwin  
 Lyons, Clayton  
 McLean, Mrs. W. E.  
 Mackenzie, Judson C.  
 Matthiessen, Mrs. C. H.  
 May, Miss A.  
 Mead, D. Irving  
 Mead, George W.  
 Metcalf, John R.  
 Middaugh, Henry G.  
 Migel, Miss Elisa Parada  
 Mitchell, Charles T.  
 Morrill, Sidney A.  
 Morris, Dr. Charles G.  
 Mount, C. K.  
 Neff, Miss Grace  
 Norton, Miss M. Helen  
 Ortega, James L.  
 Peterson, Charles S.  
 Pfeiffer, Jacob  
 Plant, Miss Caroline  
 Post, Mrs. W. F.  
 Prentiss, Mrs. F. F.  
 Pulitzer, Seward Webb  
 Rankin, John J.  
 Ritter, Charles H.  
 Roy, Miss Esther Belcher  
 Reubens, Mrs. Chas.  
 Rumbaugh, John B.  
 Russ, Mrs. E. C.  
 Rust, J. C.  
 Saginaw Branch American Association  
     of University Women  
 Sawyer, Edgar P.  
 Schuette, August  
 Schwill, Mrs. J.  
 Schwanda, Henry T.

NEW SUSTAINING MEMBERS, continued

|                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Scott, George E.         | Theyer, Sydney             |
| Scott, J. T.             | Thomas, Percival           |
| Scovill, Dorothea H.     | Van Allen, Miss Betty      |
| Sefton, J. W., Jr.       | Van Husan, Mrs. E. C.      |
| Severance, F. W.         | Vial, Mrs. Geo. M.         |
| Sharp, James             | Voss, Fred W.              |
| Shaw, Miss Joanne B.     | Walker, Miss Miriam Dwight |
| Simmons, Parke E.        | Walker, Roberts            |
| Sloane, Henry T.         | Wallin, Dr. Marie E.       |
| Sloane, Miss Margaret    | Walter, Mrs. I. N.         |
| Small, Mrs. A. E.        | Warren, Mrs. Walter        |
| Smith, Arthur W.         | Waters, Miss Esther        |
| Smith, Edward A.         | Watkins, Mrs. W. T.        |
| Starbuck, Mrs. G. F.     | Way, Bayard C.             |
| Starr, Frederick R.      | Webb, Wm. Seward           |
| Stebbins, Mrs. Fred J.   | Welch, A. A.               |
| Stephenson, Robert S.    | Whitaker, F. B.            |
| Stern, Albert            | Whitehall, Robert L.       |
| Stillman, Mrs. Ernest G. | Wilder, Charles P.         |
| Stillman, Miss Jane      | Winters, Miss Katharine    |
| Stirn, Louis A.          | Wolfskill, Julian          |
| Suiste, Miss Ella Hartt  | Wood, Bernard Henry, 3d    |
| Swartz, Nicholas         | Young, E. M.               |
| Thayer, S. Willard       |                            |

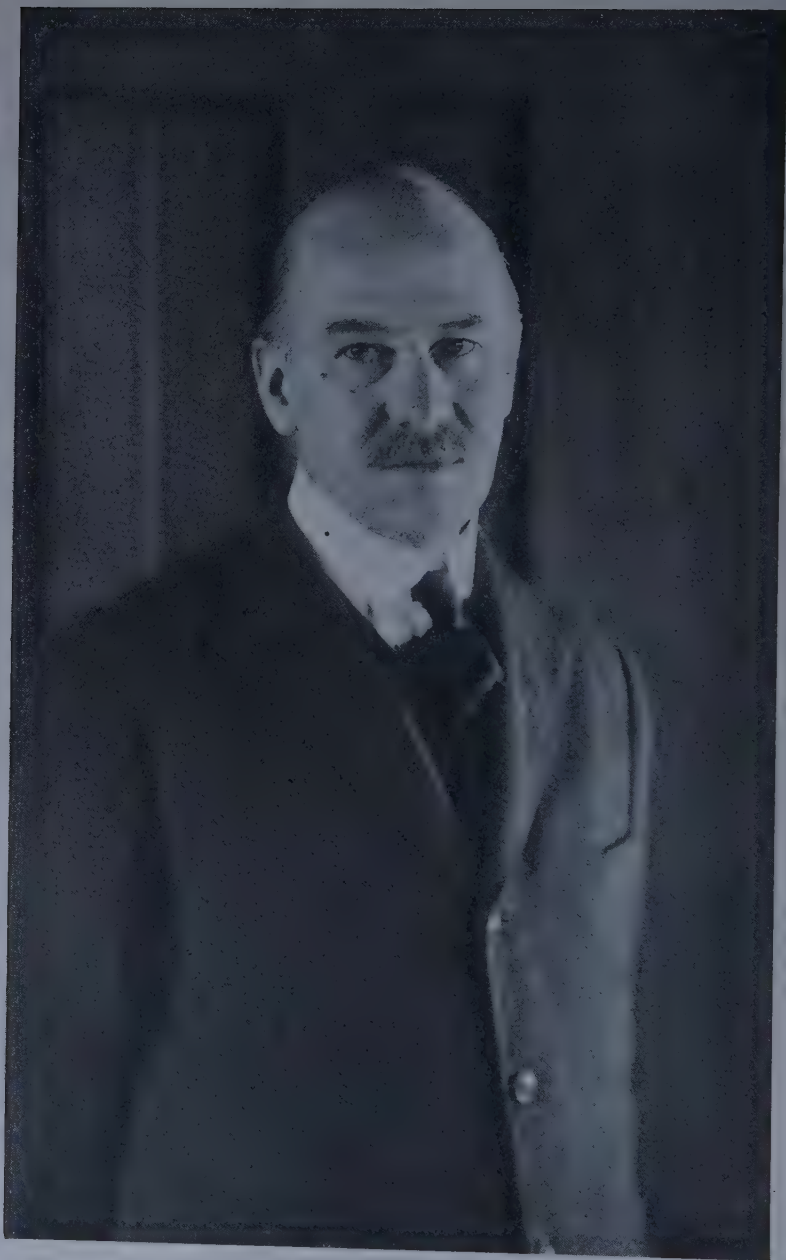
ANOTHER BIRD SANCTUARY

Through the untiring efforts of Dr. John Warren Achorn and other members of the Sand Hill Bird Club, the town of Pine Bluff, North Carolina, has been declared a bird sanctuary. This action was taken by the Board of the Commissioners on November 6, 1922. The town and its environs run north and south one mile, and east and west a mile and a half. It is bounded by streams on three sides, and has two artificial lakes within the

corporate limits. The streams and lakes are surrounded by evergreens. There are also several branches and small creeks bordered with low evergreens, shrubs and vines, which afford ample cover for ground-loving birds.

Pine Bluff is very popular as a winter resort, and here is played throughout the winter the game of "bird golf" which Dr. Achorn invented and which has become so popular with the bird-lovers of the region.





LOUIS AGASSIZ FUERTES  
President Cayuga (N. Y.) Bird Club



# Report of the National Association of Audubon Societies and Affiliated Organizations for the Year Ending October 19, 1922

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### LIST OF AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

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#### REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

# REPORT OF T. GILBERT PEARSON, PRESIDENT

## INTRODUCTION

Some time ago an European naturalist said to me, "If we had the universal public sentiment in favor of bird-protection that you have in America, we, too, might have better laws for the protection of birds." While appreciating the implied compliment to the good sense and judgment of my countrymen, I felt forced to advise him that a portion of his major premise was incorrect. While undoubtedly there exists on the statute books of this country as complete a system of laws for the protection of bird-life as exists in any other country of the globe, these laws are not a result of 'universal public sentiment.' They have been enacted because of the insistence of a small but very active minority of the population. Had he been correct in his assumption there would apparently be no need of the hundreds of game wardens, both state and Federal that it is found necessary to employ to enforce the laws. Had we universal public sentiment on the subject, there would not have been one thousand prosecutions for illegal bird-killing in the state of New York during the year 1921.

The Audubon Society was the pioneer in seeking to secure adequate laws for the well-being of non-game birds in the United States, and those responsible for its growth and development in the various states and nation have ever kept the banner of the Society in the lead of activities looking to this end. Gradually other organizations have been brought into the field, until today there are many state departments, agricultural colleges, museums, membership societies under a variety of titles, and other institutions all interested more or less actively in the protection and study of wild bird-life. Some of these, probably, do not even recognize the original source of the current of thought which brought their work into operation. The organization of the Audubon Society influence has expanded until today it might very properly be called the 'Audubon Movement.' Great responsibility rests upon this Movement to continue and expand its efforts in arousing and crystallizing public interest in the preservation of wild birds. It is to this end that the National Association of Audubon Societies and its affiliated state and local club workers are now bending their efforts. We must use every legitimate means to secure better law enforcement and to arouse the public to the joy of making friends with the wild birds. Something of the manifold lines along which the Audubon Society efforts have been directed during the past year, it is my purpose and privilege to outline briefly in the following pages. Time will not permit mentioning, however, even in brief manner many interesting happenings and developments that have taken place.

### THE PLUMAGE SITUATION

In the report of your President one year ago, reference was made to a provision that had been inserted in the Tariff Bill which would, it was thought, stop the open sale of smuggled Paradise feathers in this country. It is a pleasure to here record that when the Tariff Act became a law on September 21, 1922, it carried this feather proviso into the Federal statutes.

When, a year or more ago, announcement was made in the public press that the new tariff bill presented to the House of Representatives by the committee having the matter in charge, contained a paragraph that would



DR. E. W. NELSON, CHIEF U. S. BIOLOGICAL SURVEY, AND TALBOT DENMEAD, DEPUTY CHIEF U. S. GAME WARDEN, EXAMINING CONFISCATED PLUMAGE

render it illegal to sell the imported feathers of wild birds unless proof could be given that such goods had been acquired legally, there was much excitement in the millinery feather-houses. Advertisements promptly appeared in the papers offering to sell Paradise plumes at a greatly reduced rate. Hats decorated with this plumage that a week before were selling for \$160 were now advertised for \$65. As time progressed, and it became increasingly certain that the feather proviso would become a law, the price of Paradise plumes steadily declined as the houses handling them made more frantic efforts to dispose of their stock before the bill should pass. By the middle of September the price shrank to \$29.50, and the day before the bill became a law, many of these exquisite plumes were disposed of at a figure as low as \$15.



We have, therefore, during the past year witnessed a success of what may be the last large legislative battle it is necessary to wage in the United States against the illegal traffic in the feathers of wild birds, a fight which began when in 1885 and 1886, Dr. J. A. Allen and Dr. George Bird Grinnell first began to call the attention of the public to the great slaughter of wild birds for the feather trade. As a matter of fact, the Audubon Society was originally organized as a protest against the killing of our native birds for millinery adornments, and one of our chief activities throughout the years has been to exert a steady pressure on the feather trade.

The reports of the Association the past eighteen years usually have contained considerable space devoted to the progress made in the campaign which now, after the passing of many years, has reached a most successful issue. It is but reasonable to expect that there will continue to be a limited amount of smuggling and surreptitious handling of Paradise plumes, just as these illegal practices are still carried on in dealing with aigrettes. Men in the southern swamps will continue to kill Egrets and sell their feathers quietly to northern tourists who go to Florida winter resorts, and it will be necessary for the Association to continue strenuous activities in protecting the Egret colonies in the Southland. However, the enormous nation-wide slaughter of birds for their feathers no longer exists, and the Audubon Society, whose workers first started the agitation for the protection of birds of plumage and by whose contributions and labors one battle after another has been successfully waged, may well congratulate itself on its achievements in this important field of endeavor.

### GENERAL NOTES

The past year, as usual, a very large correspondence has been conducted from the home office, and the field agents also report a steadily increasing volume of demands for information. In addition to the usual office duties, your President has delivered about forty public addresses, many of these before affiliated Audubon Societies and Bird Clubs. If time permitted he would like very much to visit every such organization in the country, for he always finds it extremely stimulating to thus come personally in contact with these workers in the Audubon Movement.

In the late spring he was privileged to make some study of bird-protective conditions in France, Holland, and England, and on June 20 took part in a conference in London where representatives from all these countries were present and at which plans were laid for the formation of a world committee for the protection of birds.

Recently the Board of Directors amended the by-laws of the Association to provide for an associate membership with an annual fee of \$1, to be open to members of such allied organizations as may be accepted by the Board for such purpose from time to time. It was voted that this form of member-

ship at once be made available for Girl Scouts, as that organization now requires that its members shall become members of the Audubon Society, if they desire to obtain a certain required standing in their nature work.

Your officers and directors have endeavored to keep in touch with important legislation affecting the interests for which we labor, and by conference, visits, and correspondence have sought to encourage good legislation and discourage that which was otherwise in nature. Through our wide correspondence we are naturally in constant touch with the current of thought and



THE OLD HOME OF JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, "MINNELAND," JUST OFF RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK CITY, WHICH, IT IS REPORTED, MAY SOON BE TORN AWAY TO MAKE ROOM FOR A STREET EXTENSION

Photographed by T. Gilbert Pearson

tendencies of public sentiment dealing with wild life and have endeavored to make the most of all opportunities that arise for the bettering of general conditions touching the subject.

The following field agents have kept constantly at work in their various spheres of influence: Edward H. Forbush, general agent for New England; Winthrop Packard, agent for Massachusetts; Miss Frances A. Hurd, agent for Connecticut; William L. Finley, agent for the Pacific Coast States; Dr Eugene Swope, working chiefly in Ohio; Mrs. Mary S. Sage, operating mainly on Long Island; Arthur H. Norton, agent for Maine; and Herbert K. Job, in his chosen field of applied ornithology.

Following this report there will be given a detailed statement of their splendid work. The office force, which in the spring ran as high as twenty four clerks, has, as heretofore, shown a spirit of interest and coöperation which made it possible to accomplish results not obtainable with a less-devoted corps of assistants.

State Audubon Societies and local Audubon Societies and Bird Clubs, to the number of 150, are at this time formally affiliated branches of the National work. The splendid influence of the thousands of men and women working in these groups from the Atlantic to the Pacific is incalculable to our cause. Numbers of these organizations have recently submitted reports which it is planned to publish in connection with this, in order that something of their work may be placed on permanent record and that all may see what others are doing and benefit by their experiences. A list of these affiliated organizations, together with the names and addresses of their presidents and secretaries, so far as they have been reported, is herewith given:

## ORGANIZATIONS FORMALLY AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUDUBON SOCIETIES, OCTOBER 19, 1922

### STATE AUDUBON SOCIETIES

#### ARIZONA:

President, Thomas K. Marshall, Tucson, Ariz.

Secretary, Mrs. J. J. Thornber, 109 Olive Road, Tucson, Ariz.

#### CALIFORNIA:

President, Wilfred Smith, Altadena, Calif.

Secretary, Miss Helen S. Pratt, 245 Ridgeway, Eagle Rock, Los Angeles, Calif.

#### COLORADO:

President, E. R. Warren, 1511 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Secretary, Miss Edna L. Johnson, Box 414, Boulder, Colo.

#### CONNECTICUT:

President, Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright, Fairfield, Conn.

Secretary, Miss Charlotte A. Lacey, Southport, Conn.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

President, Hon. Job Barnard, Falkstone Courts, Washington, D. C.

Secretary, Miss Helen P. Childs, Chevy Chase, Md.

#### EAST TENNESSEE:

President, Rev. Angus McDonald, 1322 Tremont St., Knoxville, Tenn.

Secretary, Miss Magnolia Woodward, Chestnut Hill, Knoxville, Tenn.

#### FLORIDA:

President, Mrs. Katharine Tippetts, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Secretary, Clifton W. Loveland, Box 22, Palatka, Fla.

#### ILLINOIS:

President, O. M. Schantz, 10 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ills.

Secretary, Miss Catharine H. Mitchell, 10 S. La Salle St., Chicago Ills.

#### INDIANA:

President, Allan Hadley, Monrovia, Ind.

Secretary, S. E. Perkins, 3d, 205 City Trust Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

#### MARYLAND:

President, Mrs. Baker Hull, Washington Apts., Baltimore, Md.

Secretary, Miss Margaretta Poe, 1204 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

#### MASSACHUSETTS:

President, Edward Howe Forbush, 136 State House, Boston, Mass.

Secretary, Winthrop Packard, 66 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.



MICHIGAN:

President, Mrs. Edith Munger, Hart, Mich.  
Secretary, Geneva Smith, 106 Summit St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

MINNESOTA:

President, J. W. Taylor, 206 Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

MISSOURI:

President, Dr. Herman von Schrenk, 4139 McPherson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
Secretary, Robert J. Terry, 5315 Delmar Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW HAMPSHIRE:

President, Gen. Elbert Wheeler, Nashua, N. H.  
Secretary, George C. Atwell, Strafford, N. H.

NEW JERSEY:

President, John Dryden Kuser, Bernardsville, N. J.  
Secretary, Beecher S. Bowdish, 164 Market St., Newark, N. J.

NORTH CAROLINA:

President, Dr. R. H. Lewis, Raleigh, N. C.  
Secretary, Placide Underwood, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH DAKOTA:

President, Prof. D. Freeman, 711 7th St. N., Fargo, N. Dak.  
Secretary, O. A. Stevens, 1110 10th St. N., Fargo, N. Dak.

OHIO:

President, Prof. Wm. G. Cramer, 2501 Kemper Lane, W. H. Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Secretary, Miss Katharine Ratterman, 510 York St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

OREGON:

President, William L. Finley, Jennings Lodge, Ore.  
Secretary, Dr. Emma J. Welty, 321 Montgomery St., Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA:

President, Witmer Stone, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Secretary, Miss Elizabeth W. Fisher, 2222 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND:

President, Dr. H. E. Walter, Brown University, Providence, R. I.  
Secretary, Miss Marie E. Gandette, Park Museum, Providence, R. I.

UTAH:

President, J. H. Paul, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Secretary, Mrs. A. O. Treganza, 624 E. 6th St. S., Salt Lake City, Utah.

VERMONT:

President, Dr. Ezra Brainerd, Middlebury, Vt.  
Secretary, Mrs. Nellie Flynn, Burlington, Vt.

WEST TENNESSEE:

Secretary, C. C. Hanson, Box 1043, Memphis, Tenn.

WEST VIRGINIA:

President, Miss Bertha E. White, 1609 Latrobe St., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
Secretary, Walter Donaghho, 2528 Murdock Ave., Parkersburg, W. Va.

CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

ANDERSON (IND.) BIRD CLUB:

President, S. R. Esten, Anderson, Ind.  
Secretary, Mrs. Mary L. Cook, 412 W. 11th St., Anderson, Ind.

AUDUBON ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC (CALIF.):

President, A. S. Kibbe, 1534 Grove St., Berkeley, Calif.  
Secretary, Miss I. Ames, Wellington Hotel, Geary St., Berkeley, Calif.

## AUDUBON BIRD CLUB OF ERASMUS HALL (N. Y.):

President, Arthur Rosenberg, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Secretary, Miss Marion Dehucce, 188 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## AUDUBON CLUB OF ARDMORE (OKLA.):

President, Mrs. Sam H. Butler, 1010 Hargrove St., Ardmore, Okla.

## AUDUBON SOCIETY OF EVANSVILLE (IND.):

President, George S. Clifford, Evansville, Ind.  
 Secretary, Miss Edith O. Trimble, 1040 S. 2d St., Evansville, Ind.

## AUDUBON SOCIETY OF IRVINGTON (N. Y.):

President, Caspar Whitney, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.  
 Secretary, Mrs. Theodore B. Nesbit, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

## AUDUBON SOCIETY OF IRWIN (PA.):

President, R. T. McCormack, Irwin, Pa.  
 Secretary, Bert H. Rylander, Irwin, Pa.

## AUDUBON SOCIETY OF SEWICKLEY VALLEY (PA.):

President, George H. Clapp, Woodland St., Sewickley, Pa.  
 Secretary, Miss E. L. Young, 405 Peebles St., Sewickley, Pa.

## AUDUBON SOCIETY OF SKANEATELES (N. Y.):

Secretary, Miss Sarah M. Turner, Skaneateles, N. Y.

## BEDFORD (N. Y.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, William Borland, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

## BIRD CLUB OF LONG ISLAND (N. Y.):

President, Mrs. E. M. Townsend, Townsend Place., Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.  
 Secretary, Mrs. Richard Derby, Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.

## BIRD CLUB OF WASHINGTON (N. Y.):

President, Mrs. Susan D. Sackett, Millbrook, N. Y.  
 Secretary, Mrs. H. S. Downing, Millbrook, N. Y.

## BIRD CONSERVATION CLUB OF BANGOR (MAINE):

President, Miss Madeleine Giddings, Coombs St., Bangor, Maine.  
 Secretary, Miss Alice Brown, 53<sup>d</sup> Court St., Bangor, Maine.

## BIRD-LOVERS CLUB (MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.):

President, Miss E. E. Mattison, Box 1453, Middletown State Hospital, Middletown, N. Y.

## BLAIR COUNTY (PA.) GAME, FISH AND FORESTRY ASSOCIATION:

President, John H. Winter, 1609 11th Ave., Altoona, Pa.  
 Secretary, Paul Kreuzpointer, 1400 3d Ave., Altoona, Pa.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA (CAN.) NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY:

President, W. H. Kelly, 410 Jones Bldg., Victoria, B. C., Canada.  
 Secretary, Harold T. Nation, 1613 Elgin Road, Victoria, B. C., Canada.

## BROOKLINE (MASS.) BIRD CLUB:

President, L. R. Talbot, 509 Audubon Road, Boston, Mass.  
 Secretary, Mrs. George W. Kann, 162 Aspinwall Ave., Brookline, Mass.

## BROOKLYN (N. Y.) BIRD-LOVERS CLUB:

President, Miss M. S. Daper, Care of Children's Museum, 185 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Secretary, Miss Elsie Tiplin, 228 St. James Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## BUCK HILL NATURE CLUB (PA.):

President, Mrs. William C. Gannett, Buck Hill Falls, Pa.  
 Secretary, Mrs. Margaret S. Strattan, Buck Hill Falls, Pa.

## BUFFALO (N. Y.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Edward C. Avery, 114 Marine St., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Secretary, Mrs. E. M. Wilson, 503 Lafayette Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

- BURROUGHS-AUDUBON NATURE STUDY CLUB (ROCHESTER, N. Y.):**  
 President, William B. Hoot, 203 Monroe Ave., Rochester, N. Y.  
 Secretary, Miss Harriet Ganung, 57 S. Washington St., Rochester, N. Y.
- BURROUGHS JUNIOR AUDUBON SOCIETY (KINGSTON, N. Y.):**  
 President, Elizabeth Burroughs, Kingston High School, Kingston, N. Y.  
 Secretary, Ethel Shaffer, Kingston High School, Kingston, N. Y.
- BURROUGH NATURE STUDY CLUB (JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.):**  
 President, Rev. Charles McKenzie, 35 S. Market St., Johnstown, N. Y.  
 Secretary, Miss Margaret E. Raymond, 200 Fon Claire St., Johnstown, N. Y.
- CANANDAIGUA (N. Y.) BIRD CLUB:**  
 President, Mrs. Edwin P. Gardner, Canandaigua, N. Y.  
 Secretary, Miss Rachel Packard, Canandaigua, N. Y.
- CARROLLTON (KY.) WOMAN'S CLUB:**  
 Treasurer, Miss Katie Vallanding, 811 Highland Ave., Carrollton, Ky.
- CAYUGA BIRD CLUB (N. Y.):**  
 President, Louis Agassiz Fuertes, Ithaca, N. Y.
- CHAUTAQUA (N. Y.) BIRD AND TREE CLUB:**  
 President, Mrs. Robert A. Miller, Pelham Manor, N. Y.  
 Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Norton, 9 Claremont Ave., New York City.
- CIVIC LEAGUE (MICH.):**  
 Secretary, Miss May Turner, 1702 Court St., Saginaw, Mich.
- COCOANUT GROVE (FLA.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:**  
 Secretary, Mrs. Florence P. Haden, Cocoanut Grove, Fla.
- COLORADO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY:**  
 President, Frank M. Taylor, Colorado Museum, City Park, Denver, Colo.  
 Director, J. D. Figgins, Colorado Museum, City Park, Denver, Colo.
- COLUMBUS (OHIO) AUDUBON SOCIETY:**  
 President, Prof. J. S. Hine, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Secretary, Miss Lucy B. Stone, 26 Garfield Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
- CRAWFORDSVILLE (IND.) AUDUBON AND NATURE STUDY CLUB:**  
 Secretary, Mrs. Emma T. Bodine, Crawfordsville, Ind.
- CUMBERLAND COUNTY (MAINE) AUDUBON SOCIETY:**  
 President, Arthur H. Norton, 22 Elm St., Portland, Maine.  
 Secretary, Mrs. George F. Black, Portland, Maine.
- DANA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (N. Y.):**  
 President, Mrs. Charles Selkirk, 111 S. Lake Ave., Albany, N. Y.  
 Secretary, Mrs. John J. Merrill, 353 State St., Albany, N. Y.
- DELTA DUCK CLUB (LA.):**  
 President, John Dymond, Jr., Quarantine P. O., La.  
 Secretary, C. A. Burthe, Cottam Block, New Orleans, La.
- DETROIT (MICH.) BIRD PROTECTING CLUB:**  
 President, Mrs. J. D. Harmes, 1460 Hamilton Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
 Secretary, Miss Agnes Sherman, 572 E. Lavin Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- DOYLESTOWN (PA.) NATURE CLUB:**  
 President, Mrs. I. M. James, 105 W. Court St., Doylestown, Pa.
- ELGIN (ILL.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:**  
 President, B. F. Berryman, 13 Chicago St., Elgin, Ills.  
 Secretary, Cyrill Abbott, 24 S. Liberty St., Elgin, Ills.
- ENGLEWOOD (N. J.) BIRD CLUB:**  
 President, Miss Emily Dawes, Englewood, N. J.  
 Secretary, Mrs. Thomas Haight, Englewood, N. J.



## FOREST HILLS GARDENS (N. Y.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Mrs. George Smart, 45 Deepdena Road, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.  
 Secretary, Speir Whitaker, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.

## FRANKLIN (N. Y.) MARSH WREN CLUB:

President, Mrs. Alton O. Potter, Franklin, N. Y.  
 Secretary, Miss Marcia B. Hiller, Franklin, N. Y.

## FRANCIS W. PARKER SCHOOL (CHICAGO, ILL.):

Secretary, Miss Florence N. Hefter, Francis W. Parker School, Chicago, Ills.

## GARDEN CLUB OF EVANSTON (ILL.):

President, Mrs. John Blunt, Evanston, Ills.  
 Secretary, Mrs. William Evans, Main St., Evanston, Ills.

## GENESSE (N. Y.) WESLEYAN AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Harold V. Potter, Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y.  
 Secretary, Miss Mariana Staver, Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y.

## GIRL SCOUTS, OAK TROOP NO. 1. (MINN.):

Secretary, Mrs. H. E. Weiss, Zumbrota, Minn.

## GIRL SCOUTS, TROOP NO. 2 (MASS.):

Secretary, Miss Elsie H. Lewis, 30 Bassett St., East Lynn, Mass.

## GLENVILLE (W. VA.) NORMAL BIRD CLUB:

President, Edgar Hatfield, Glenville Normal School, Glenville, W. Va.  
 Secretary, Miss Pansy Starr, Glenville Normal School, Glenville, W. Va.

## GROTON (MASS.) BIRD CLUB:

President, William P. Wharton, Five Oaks, Groton, Mass.  
 Secretary, Miss Gertrude B. Gerrish, Groton, Mass.

## HAMILTON (ONT.) BIRD PROTECTION SOCIETY:

President, R. Owen Merriman, 96 W. Second St., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.  
 Secretary, Miss Ruby R. Mills, 36 Robins St., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

## HARDY GARDEN CLUB OF RUXTON (MD.):

Secretary, Mrs. John Love, Riderwood, Md.

## HARTFORD (CONN.) BIRD STUDY CLUB:

President, Henry W. White, 454 Park Road, West Hartford, Conn.  
 Secretary, Ruth L. Spaulding, 22 Townley St., Hartford, Conn.

## HESSTON (KANS.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Edward Yoder, Hesston, Kans.  
 Secretary, Estie M. Yoder, Hesston, Kans.

## IOWA CITY (IOWA) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, F. L. Fitzpatrick, Museum Department, State University, Iowa City, Iowa.  
 Secretary, Philip A. Walker, Manville Heights, Iowa City, Iowa.

## LITTLE LAKE CLUB (LA.):

Secretary, George B. Matthews, Jr., 420 S. Front St., New Orleans, La.

## LOS ANGELES (CALIF.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

Secretary, Mrs. E. J. Saunders, 122 N. Friends Ave., Whittier, Calif.

## MANCHESTER (N. H.) BIRD CLUB:

Secretary, Miss Daisy E. Flaunders, 714 Beech St., Manchester, N. H.

## MANCHESTER (MASS.) WOMAN'S CLUB:

Treasurer, Mrs. Nellie M. Sinnicks, 24 Bennett St., Manchester, Mass.

## MANITOWOC CO. (WIS.) FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION:

President, E. L. Kelley, Dempsey Bldg., Manitowoc, Wis.  
 Secretary, Fred Carus, 1502 Washington St., Manitowoc, Wis.

## MERIDEN (CONN.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Judge Frank L. Fay, 510 Broad<sup>th</sup> St., Meriden, Conn.  
 Secretary, Miss Mary P. Ives, 81 Randolph Ave., Meriden, Conn.

## MERIDEN (N. H.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Dr. Ernest L. Huse, Meriden, N. H.  
Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Alden Tracy, Meriden, N. H.

## MIAMI (FLA.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Mrs. J. T. Gratin, Buena Vista, Fla.  
Secretary, Mrs. R. D. Maxwell, 230 S. E. 1st Ave., Miami, Fla.

## MILLBROOK (N. Y.) GARDEN CLUB:

President, Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Millbrook, N. Y.  
Secretary, Miss M. Elizabeth Smith, Millbrook, N. Y.

## MINNEAPOLIS (MINN.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Mrs. A. Edward Cook, 4121 S. Sheridan Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
Secretary, Mrs. Williard W. Davis, 4441 S. Washburn Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

## MISS HATTIE AUDUBON SOCIETY (KY.):

President, Mrs. Pierce Butler, 1303 1st St., Louisville, Ky.  
Secretary, Miss Jenny L. Robbins, 505 W. Ormsby Ave., Louisville, Ky.

## MISSOULA (MONT.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Mrs. Sarah E. Summer, 416 Grand Ave., Missoula, Mont.  
Secretary, Miss C. Wells, 502 S. 4th St., W., Missoula, Mont.

## MONTCLAIR (N. J.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Randolph H. Howland, 164 Wildwood Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.  
Secretary, Miss Lucy N. Morris, 90½ Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.

## NATURE STUDY CLUB (IOWA):

Secretary, Mrs. W. F. Muse, 22 River Heights, Mason City, Iowa.

## NATURE STUDY CLUB OF PITTSBURGH (PA.):

Secretary, Miss Edna E. Schlegel, 7217 Witherspoon St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## NATURE CLUB OF ULSTER (PA.):

President, Mrs. Fred E. Mather, Ulster, Pa.  
Secretary, Miss Martha McMorran, Ulster, Pa.

## NATURE STUDY CLUB (ROCKFORD, ILL.):

Treasurer, Gertrude M. Thomas, 1003 N. Court St., Rockford, Ills.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NATURE CLUB (CONN.):

President, Mrs. H. P. Beers, Southport, Conn.  
Secretary, Mrs. Wm. Taylor, Jr., Westport, Conn.

## NEWARK BAIT AND FLY CASTING CLUB (N. J.):

President, Kenneth F. Lockwood, 92 Richelieu Terrace, Newark, N. J.  
Secretary, R. Kersting, 82 Fulton St., New York City.

## NEW YORK BIRD AND TREE CLUB:

President, Dr. George F. Kunz, 601 W. 110th St., New York City.

## NEW CENTURY CLUB OF UTICA (N. Y.):

President, Mrs. Libbri C. Westcott, 253 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.  
Secretary, Miss Ida J. Butcher, 253 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

## NEW BEDFORD (MASS.) WOMAN'S CLUB:

President, Mrs. Walter H. Bassett, 347 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.  
Secretary, Mrs. I. M. Kelsey, 53 Willis St., New Bedford, Mass.

## NEW CANAAN (CONN.) BIRD PROTECTIVE SOCIETY:

Treasurer, Miss Annie M. Behre.

## NEW PHILADELPHIA (OHIO) BIRD CLUB:

President, B. H. Scott, New Philadelphia, Ohio.

## NEWARK (N. J.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Herbert L. Thowless, 765 Broad St., Newark, N. J.  
Secretary, Mrs. James P. Clement, 717 Clifton Ave., Newark, N. J.

## NORRISTOWN (PA.) AUDUBON CLUB:

President, Willis R. Robert, 800 DeKalb St., Norristown, Pa.

## NORTH EAST (PA.) NATURE STUDY CLUB:

President, N. S. Woodruff, North East, Pa.

Secretary, Mrs. J. M. Benedict, 74 Gibson St., North East, Pa.

## PASADENA (CALIF.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Howard W. Carter, 1085 N. Raymond Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

Secretary, Miss Alice W. Pitman, 742 N. Mentor Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

## PEORIA (ILLS.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, V. H. Chase, Peoria, Ills.

Secretary, Miss Minnie M. Clark, 514 Western Ave., Peoria, Ills.

## PHILERGIANS (THE) (MASS.):

President, Mrs. Walter A. Poore, 94 Liberty St., East Braintree, Mass.

Secretary, Mrs. H. T. French, 353 Beacon St., Boston 17, Mass.

## PILGRIM WOMEN'S CLUB (MASS.):

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (CAN.) SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS:

President, L. McI. Terrill, 44 Stanley Ave., St. Lamberts, P. Q., Canada.

Secretary, Mrs. N. E. L. Dyer, 12 Willow Ave., Westmount, Montreal, Canada.

## RACINE (WIS.) BIRD CLUB:

Secretary, A. E. Shedd, 1308 Main St., Racine, Wis.

## READ, MARK AND LEARN CLUB (R. I.):

President, Mrs. Julia Rich, 32 Whitmarsh St., Providence, R. I.

Secretary, Mrs. George A. Jepherson, 134 Brown St., Providence, R. I.

## RESOLUTE CIRCLE OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS (CONN.):

President, Mrs. Elizabeth Rathburn, Ivoryton, Conn.

Secretary, Mrs. L. Behrens, Ivoryton, Conn.

## RHINEBECK (N. Y.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Maunsell S. Crosby, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Secretary, Tracy Dows, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

## ROCKAWAY (N. Y.) BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Arthur H. Cooper, 7 Lockwood Ave., Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Secretary, Miss Margaret S. Green, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

## SAGINAW (MICH.) BRANCH OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITY WOMEN:

Chairman, May Turner, 1702 Court St., Saginaw, Mich.

Treasurer, Mrs. Edna C. Wilson, 315 S. Warren St., Saginaw, Mich.

## SAGINAW (MICH.) READING CLUB:

President, Mrs. James Cartwright, 1732 N. Michigan Ave., Saginaw, Mich.

## ST. LOUIS (MO.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Dr. Robert J. Terry, 9 Lenox Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary, Miss Jennie F. Chase, 5569 a. Cabanne Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

## ST. PAUL (MINN.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

Treasurer, Wm. W. Field, 47 Kent St., St. Paul, Minn.

## ST. PETERSBURG (FLA.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Mrs. Katharine Tippetts, The Belmont, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Secretary, Mrs. M. G. Foster, St. Petersburg, Fla.

## SAND HILL BIRD CLUB (N. C.):

President, Dr. John Warren Achorn, Pine Bluff, N. C.

Secretary, Miss Gussie Abrams, Pine Bluff, N. C.

## SARATOGA (N. Y.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Waldo Leon Rich, 15 Rock St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Secretary, Miss Caroline C. Walbridge, 109 Lake Ave., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.



## SAVANNAH (GA.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, H. B. Skeeel, 116 W. Gaston St., Savannah, Ga.

Secretary, Mrs. B. F. Bullard, 122 E. 36th St., Savannah, Ga.

## SCITUATE (MASS.) WOMAN'S CLUB:

President, Mrs. Eva L. Granes, North Scituate, Mass.

Secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Doherty, Scituate, Mass.

## SCRANTON (PA.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Mrs. Francis H. Coffin, 1528 Jefferson Ave., Scranton, Pa.

Secretary, Miss Eleanor Jones, 14 Dart Ave., Carbondale, Pa.

## STOUX FALLS (S. D.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Mary Peabody, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Secretary, Mrs. M. P. Price, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

## SOCIETE PROVENCHER D' HISTOIRE NATURELLE DU CANADA:

President, Rev. P. J. Fillion,

Secretary, Jos. Matte, 18 Avenue Maisonneuve, Quebec, Canada.

## SOUTH HAVEN (MICH.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Mrs. A. D. Williams, Michigan Ave., South Haven, Mich.

Secretary, Miss Florence T. Gregory, South Haven, Mich.

## SPOKANE (WASH.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Walter Bruce, 813 Lincoln Place, Spokane, Wash.

Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Buchecker, W. 725 Chelan Ave., Spokane, Wash.

## STANTON BIRD CLUB (MAINE):

Secretary, Miss Daisy Dill Norton, Lewiston, Maine.

## STATEN ISLAND (N. Y.) BIRD CLUB:

President, William T. Davis, 146 Stuyvesant Place, Staten Island, N. Y.

Secretary, Charles W. Leng, St. George, Staten Island, N. Y.

## SUSSEX COUNTY (N. J.) NATURE STUDY CLUB:

President, Mrs. Wm. G. Drake, 333 Halsted St., Newton, N. J.

Secretary, Miss F. Blanche Hill, Andover, N. J.

## TOPEKA (KANS.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Miss Ruth M. Price, 1322 W. 7th St., Topeka, Kans.

Secretary, Miss Ida M. Harkins, 1322 W. 7th St., Topeka Kans.

## ULSTER GARDEN CLUB (N. Y.):

President, Mrs. John Washburn, Saugerties, N. Y.

Secretary, Mrs. Charles Warren, Clinton Ave., Kingston, N. Y.

## VASSAR WAKE ROBIN CLUB (N. Y.):

President, Miss Mary K. Brown, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Secretary, Miss Mary Horne, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## VIGO COUNTY (IND.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Miss Sallie Dawson, Terre Haute, Ind.

Secretary, Miss Sarah J. Elliot, Union Hospital, Terre Haute, Ind.

## WASHINGTON STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS:

President, Mrs. A. E. Larson, 1811 W. Yakima Ave., Yakima, Wash.

Secretary, Mrs. W. O. Bradbury, 513 N. 2d St., Yakima, Wash.

## WATERBURY (CONN.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Mrs. A. A. Crane, 300 W. Main St., Waterbury, Conn.

Secretary, Carl F. Northrup, 144 Bank St., Waterbury, Conn.

## WATERTOWN (N. Y.) BIRD CLUB:

President, P. B. Hudson, Watertown, N. Y.

Secretary, Miss Grace B. Nott, Watertown, N. Y.

## WADLEIGH GENERAL ORGANIZATION (N. Y.):

President, Miss Frieda Finklestein, 233 W. 112th St., New York City.  
 Secretary, Miss Mildred Bunnell, 235 W. 135th St., New York City.

## WASHINGTON (IND.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Mrs. R. C. Hyatt, 702 E. Walnut St., Washington, Ind.

## WEST CHESTER (PA.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Isaac G. Roberts, 217 E. Washington St., West Chester, Pa.  
 Secretary, Miss Lilian W. Pierce, 205 S. Walnut St., West Chester, Pa.

## WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AUDUBON SOCIETY (PA.):

President, C. W. Parker, Oliver Bldg., Box 64, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Secretary, Mrs. Spencer C. King, 224 Ingram Ave., Crafton, P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## WINTER PARK (FLA.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Rev. W. M. Burr, Winter Park, Fla.

## WOMAN'S CLUB (CONN.):

President, Mrs. E. B. Hobart, 41 Elm St., Seymour, Conn.  
 Secretary, Mrs. L. C. McEwen, 106 West St., Seymour, Conn.

## WOMEN'S CONTEMPORARY CLUB (N. Y.):

President, Mrs. Walter Rogers, 88 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.  
 Secretary, Mrs. Josiah I. Perry, 86 Hamilton Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

## WYNCOTE (PA.) BIRD CLUB:

President, E. H. Parry, Wyncote, Pa.  
 Secretary, Miss Esther Heacock, Wyncote, Pa.

## WYOMING VALLEY AUDUBON SOCIETY (PA.):

President, Mrs. W. H. Trembath, 368 Maple Ave., Kingston, Pa.  
 Secretary, H. W. Bay, 32 Oneida Place, Forty Fort, Pa.

## JUNIOR CLUBS

Interest in the minds of the children of the country in the Association's plan of primary bird-study remains unabated. From teachers in every State in the Union we receive letters commending the liberal offer made to their pupils and complimentary expressions regarding the character of literature and colored pictures of birds furnished them.

Each teacher who forms a class of twenty-five or more receives free a year's subscription to BIRD-LORE, every issue of which contains interesting articles prepared with the special view of being helpful to those who are endeavoring to teach the young about the pleasure and value of wild bird-life. Thus, many people who know little about birds themselves do not hesitate to form Junior Audubon Clubs, realizing that through the magazine they may acquire a certain amount of reserve information which they can pass on to the children and thus retain their dignified position of superior knowledge which they naturally have in the other subjects which they are accustomed to present to their classes.

In many schools the Junior Members have constructed and erected large numbers of boxes in which birds may nest. Other thousands feed the birds during the winter and many list the occurrence of species found in their neighborhood.

In addition to the correspondence and circulars from the home office, much material has been sent by our field agents, who, by lecturing in schools, have carried the gospel of bird-protection to thousands of eager listeners.

Coöperating financially with the University of Virginia, we were able to arrange for Miss Katharine H. Stuart to give a course in bird-study to the students of the State Summer School.

A like arrangement was entered into with the University of Colorado, and Ralph Hubbard represented us in giving a five-weeks' course in bird-work at the State Summer School at Boulder.

The Conservation Commission of Louisiana has taken much interest. The past year, H. H. Kopman, a member of the Commissioners staff, has



A JUNIOR AUDUBON CLUB AT CLEARWATER, FLORIDA

represented us in the Junior work in Louisiana. Officials of many Audubon Societies and Bird Clubs are giving the work their support. Among these may be especially mentioned the Societies in Oregon, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Indiana.

Through the financial support of one of our members, Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, we were able to send Henry Oldys to South Carolina to give courses of lectures during the summer to the teachers assembled in the State Summer School at Winthrop Normal College. Arrangements have been made with the University of South Carolina by which J. D. Corrington, Assistant Professor of Zoology, becomes our representative in handling the Junior work in that State. This will be conducted as part of the regular University Extension



activities. Mr. Corrington, a vigorous and trained ornithologist, will undoubtedly prove to be a source of great strength to the cause in his portion of the Southland.

Commissioner J. B. Harkin, Department of Canadian National Parks, became greatly impressed with this work with the children, and, on his own initiative, communicated with the officials of various provinces in Canada, asking whether they would be willing to assist in encouraging the formation of Junior Audubon Clubs in their schools. Very hearty and favorable acceptances were received by him from the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and Saskatchewan. Commissioner Harkin is now negotiating with the home office to see whether it is possible to have our leaflets published in the French language, in order that they may be used among the extensive French-speaking population in the Province of Quebec.

During the year our generous benefactor, who has for some time been supplying \$20,000 annually to make this work with the children possible, decided to endow at least half his annual gift. Therefore, on March 1, 1922, there was received from him the sum of \$200,000 cash, accompanied with the statement that the funds were given:

"First, For the education of the general public in the knowledge and value of useful, beautiful, and interesting forms of wild life, especially birds.

"Second, For the actual protection and perpetuation of such forms of wild life on suitable breeding and other reservations.

"Third, For protecting and maintaining adequate protection for such forms of wild life in all parts of the Western Hemisphere.

"Fourth, Or for any one of these purposes."

For the present the Board plans to use the income exclusively for the Junior Audubon Club work. In addition to the above, our Benefactor has also sent \$10,000 to be used in this field the coming year. I regret to report that some of the other contributors, owing to financial reverses, have been forced to discontinue their support of the Junior Department the coming year. It seems too bad that a much larger sum cannot be made available for this important work with the children.

Years ago this plan passed the experimental stage and has received the stamp of approval of principals, superintendents, and teachers all over the country, and, what is more important, it has met with the hearty good-will and enthusiastic acceptance of the children.

In reference to this phase of the Association's plans, the new United States Commissioner of Education recently sent your President the following letter:

I am greatly interested in the aims of the Audubon Societies and believe that the idea of the Junior Audubon Clubs is good.

Children are always interested in bird-life, and there is a great opportunity for organizations such as the Junior Audubon Clubs to spread information among them on this subject

and to inculcate in them a love of our winged friends and a desire to protect instead of persecute them. I wish the Junior Audubon Clubs the greatest success in their work.

Washington, D. C.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) JOHN T. TIGERT

With the close of the school year, on June 1, 1922, it was found that 5,543 clubs had been formed during the previous twelve months, and the total membership in this period amounted to 216,572. The following table shows their distribution by states:

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBERS AND LOCATION OF JUNIOR AUDUBON CLUBS FORMED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1922

| STATES                    | CLUBS | MEMBERS |
|---------------------------|-------|---------|
| Alabama.....              | 32    | 1,191   |
| Arizona.....              | 2     | 60      |
| Arkansas.....             | 20    | 1,011   |
| California.....           | 128   | 4,775   |
| Colorado.....             | 63    | 2,462   |
| Connecticut.....          | 219   | 8,134   |
| Delaware.....             | 21    | 665     |
| District of Columbia..... | 5     | 215     |
| Florida.....              | 61    | 2,571   |
| Georgia.....              | 24    | 879     |
| Idaho.....                | 15    | 617     |
| Illinois.....             | 281   | 11,443  |
| Indiana.....              | 185   | 7,884   |
| Iowa.....                 | 98    | 3,681   |
| Kansas.....               | 78    | 3,031   |
| Kentucky.....             | 31    | 1,255   |
| Louisiana.....            | 15    | 446     |
| Maine.....                | 51    | 1,408   |
| Maryland.....             | 64    | 2,603   |
| Massachusetts.....        | 494   | 17,353  |
| Michigan.....             | 123   | 5,435   |
| Minnesota.....            | 219   | 8,487   |
| Mississippi.....          | 7     | 228     |
| Missouri.....             | 67    | 3,003   |
| Montana.....              | 20    | 793     |
| Nebraska.....             | 65    | 2,353   |
| Nevada.....               | 6     | 201     |
| New Hampshire.....        | 23    | 866     |
| New Jersey.....           | 222   | 9,281   |
| New Mexico.....           | 8     | 260     |
| New York.....             | 813   | 33,278  |
| North Carolina.....       | 33    | 1,169   |
| North Dakota.....         | 23    | 887     |
| Ohio.....                 | 591   | 20,935  |
| Oklahoma.....             | 25    | 1,072   |
| Oregon.....               | 49    | 2,687   |
| Pennsylvania.....         | 606   | 25,338  |

| STATES              | CLUBS       | MEMBERS |
|---------------------|-------------|---------|
| Rhode Island.....   | 11 .....    | 744     |
| South Carolina..... | 31 .....    | 1,048   |
| South Dakota.....   | 52 .....    | 1,974   |
| Tennessee.....      | 12 .....    | 394     |
| Texas.....          | 52 .....    | 2,106   |
| Utah.....           | 51 .....    | 2,039   |
| Vermont.....        | 20 .....    | 1,017   |
| Virginia.....       | 55 .....    | 2,281   |
| Washington.....     | 55 .....    | 2,446   |
| West Virginia.....  | 41 .....    | 1,621   |
| Wisconsin.....      | 145 .....   | 5,553   |
| Wyoming.....        | 5 .....     | 202     |
| Canada.....         | 216 .....   | 7,191   |
| Totals.....         | 5,543 ..... | 216,572 |

### WARDENS AND RESERVATIONS

Some of the Herring Gull colonies that have long been guarded by the wardens of the Association were this year abandoned temporarily, at least. This special protective work was begun about twenty years ago, as the birds at that time had been greatly reduced in numbers because of the war made on them by the agents of the millinery trade. With the passage of the Audubon Law in the various states of the Union, and the later state and Federal enactments which rendered it illegal to sell feathers of native birds, the demand for Gulls' wings in the feather trade may be said to have entirely stopped.

Aside from their natural enemies, therefore, this species had but little to fear, save when an occasional lobsterman or fisherman landed on their breeding-islands to gather a bucket of eggs for food, or when some fishermen or tourist shot at a passing bird. Even this was prevented largely by the watchfulness of the Audubon wardens. Very naturally, therefore, this species began rapidly to increase and has once more become an extremely abundant species.

The Herring Gull lives not altogether a blameless life, and varied are the complaints that have been made against him because of his alleged killing of young domestic ducks and chickens, his destruction of sheep pastures along the coast, and his pollution of city reservoirs. Arthur H. Norton, representing this Association, was sent along the coast of Maine two different summers to make careful observations on the destructiveness of the Herring Gull. As result of his final investigations, coupled with the recommendations of Edward H. Forbush, State Ornithologist of Massachusetts, and Dr. E. W. Nelson, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey in Washington, the Board of Directors decided the past spring that the Association was not at this time justified in continuing to spend money to guard these birds, and several wardens therefore, were withdrawn from service. As there is today practically no demand for their feathers and but little eggng is known to exist, the Gulls



will doubtless continue to enjoy peace and prosperity. Should their numbers ever again be threatened, it would be a simple matter to reestablish protection on their breeding-islands.

During the year, warden service has been extended to four additional Egret colonies, two in South Carolina and two in western Florida. Some of the new Audubon Islands on the lower coast of Texas have also been protected by a guardian for the first time.

Birds in our protected colonies appear to have enjoyed a good nesting-season, and with the exception of the Roseate Spoonbill colony in southwestern Louisiana, all appear to have held their own or increased numerically during the season. Twenty-four wardens, guarding about fifty islands, lakes, or other special territories, were employed. A list of these officials, together with their addresses, names of the colonies they protected, and brief notes on the more abundant species of birds found in all cases is given below.

#### LIST OF PRESENT AUDUBON WARDENS

Elisha G. Bunker, Cranberry Island, Maine, guarded Cranberry Island, Beggars' Island, Duck Island, and Gott Island. Birds breeding there were Black Ducks, Gulls, and migratory shore-birds.

Fred E. Small, Bucks Harbor, Maine, guarded Old Man's Island and Double Head Shots Island, protecting about 150 Eider Ducks, also colonies of Herring Gulls.

Charles R. Beal, Beals, Maine, guarded Freeman's Rock, where Herring Gulls and other water-birds were breeding.

Frank O. Hilt, Matinicus, Maine, guarded Matinicus Rock Island where it is estimated 18,000 Common and Arctic Terns were nesting. Also several hundred Black Guillemots and 12 Puffins, which as a breeding species is very rare on our Atlantic coast.

George E. Cushman, Portland, Maine, guarded Bluff and Stratton Islands, holding, this year, about 10,000 Arctic, Common and Roseate Terns.

Woodbury M. Snow, Rockland, Maine, guarded Metinic Green Island, protecting Herring Gulls, Terns, and Guillemots.

Irving L. Edwards, Springs, N. Y., guarded south end of Gardiner's Island where there is a large colony of Terns.

Samuel D. Cramer, Tuckerton, N. J., guarded the life-saving station beach and adjacent marsh where thousands of Laughing Gulls and hundreds of Clapper Rails reared their young. Twenty-five pairs of Black Skimmers also occupied the colony this year.

J. R. Andrews, Cheriton, Va., protected Big and Little Easters Islands where it is estimated 300 Laughing Gulls, 1,200 Terns and 4,000 Clapper Rails were breeding.

Julian Brown, Marshalburg, N. C., guarded Craney Island, where Great

Blue, Louisiana, Little Blue, and Black-crowned Night Herons, as well as Snowy and large Egrets assembled to rear their young.

Arthur T. Wayne, Mt. Pleasant, S. C., protected Egret rookeries on Fairlawn Plantation and Penny Dam Reservoir. The colonies were reported to contain about 45 pairs of large Egrets and several hundred Little Blue, Louisiana, and Black-crowned Night Herons. In 1922, 125 pairs of White Ibises also nested here.

Ludwig A. Beckman, McClellanville, S. C., guarded Santee River Rookery colony, estimated to contain occupied nests as follows: Great Blue Heron, 150; Little Blue Heron, 240; Black-crowned Night Heron, 175; Large Egret, 460; and Snowy Egret, 100.

R. F. Grimball, Charleston, S. C., protected Buzzard Island on James Island, S. C., guarding breeding colonies as follows: 500 Snowy Egrets, 250 Black-crowned Night Herons; and 700 Louisiana Herons.

M. N. Gist, McIntosh, Fla., guarded Bird Island, Red Bird Island, Elder Island, and Sawgrass Island in Orange Lake, and estimated them to contain breeding pairs as follows: American Egret, 62; Snowy Egret, 18; Ward's Heron, 90; Little Blue Heron, 200; Louisiana Heron, 150; Green Heron, 400; Black-crowned Night Herons, 35; Water Turkeys, 70; Least Bittern, 450; Florida Gallinule, 1,200; Purple Gallinule, 1,000; Boat-tailed Grackle, 2,400; Red-winged Blackbird, 4,000; Florida Duck, 16; Wood Duck, 25; White Ibis, 1,700; and King Rail, 4.

S. Elliott Bouknight, Micanopy, Fla., guarded in Black Gum Swamp, a small colony of perhaps 200 birds containing Water Turkeys, Egrets, Snowy Egrets, and other Herons.

J. M. Jackson, Port Orange, Fla., protected Spruce Creek and Island Pond rookeries, estimated to contain 1,200 Snowy Egrets and about 600 large Egrets. Several hundred of the common Herons also bred here.

L. Ashburner, Roseland, Fla., guarded various islands in the San Sebastian River, estimated to contain 1,000 to 1,500 White Ibises and about 200 Snowy Egrets, 75 Water Turkeys, and about 1,600 common Herons of three species.

W. L. Odum, Thomasville, Ga., protected May's Pond rookery in Jefferson County, Fla. This vast colony was estimated to contain 8,000 large Egrets, as well as thousands of Wood Ibises, Water Turkeys, and Ward's Herons.

R. T. Berryhill, Jr., Milltown, Ga., guarded Banks Pond rookery, Jefferson County, Fla. This was estimated to contain 3,000 American Egrets, thousands of Ward's Herons, Ibises, and other water-birds, as well as several hundred Wood Ducks.

Albert Matulich, Pilot Town, La., guarded vast Brown Pelican colonies off Pass a Loutre and estimates 17,000 Pelicans bred there this year, besides Caspian and Forster's Terns. There are twelve islands in this group.

R. H. Stirling, Wakefield, La., protected Ray's Lake and Thompson's Creek, 25 pair of Snowy Egrets, also Ward's, Louisiana, and Green Herons.

J. A. Carruthers, Edgerly, La., guarded Cameron Island, Black Bayou, Fifth Lake Bayou, Ged Island, Lost Lake, and Heron Island of Calcasieu, which were the homes of 80 Roseate Spoonbills, 150 Large Egrets, 6,000 Snowy Egrets and many thousands of Ward's, Black-crowned, and Yellow-crowned Night Herons and Louisiana Herons.

R. D. Camp, Brownsville, Texas, guarded Green Island, Moro Island, and Three Islands. The birds resorting here were: Reddish Egret, 4,000; Louisiana Heron, 5,000; Ward's Heron, 6,000; Black-crowned Night Heron, 300; Snowy Egret, 50; Large Egret, 15; Least Tern, 300; Black Skimmer, 500 and Roseate Spoonbill, 75.

The income from the Mary Dutcher Fund was used in this work.

### MISCELLANEOUS AND FINANCIAL

The past year our Supply Department sold at cost of manufacture and handling, 1,044 stereopticon slides. Several thousand dollars worth of Educational Leaflets, bird-books, field-glasses, bird-charts, and other aids to bird students were also supplied to the public. From the home office there were issued 2,025,000 Educational Leaflets, and other circulars to the number of 740,000.

Within the year there were enrolled 152 life members at \$100 each. The amount realized from this source, together with \$1,148.55 in gifts, and \$1,191.72 transferred from the general surplus totals \$17,540.27 that have been added to the General Endowment Fund.

The gift of \$200,000 referred to above, and which by request of the donor will be known as the 'Permanent Fund of 1922,' was upon its receipt temporarily invested in Government bonds. Later, when a permanent investment in the form of mortgages was arranged for, the Government bonds were disposed of by your Finance Committee at a higher rate than the original cost. The Permanent Fund of 1922 therefore stands today at \$201,851.42. Only the interest from this will be used from year to year.

The number of sustaining members, the fee for which is \$5 annually, has been advanced to 4,553. The total income of the Association for the year was \$335,101.42.

### DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS

The following statement shows the distribution by states of sustaining and life members of the National Association of Audubon Societies as these existed at the close of the fiscal year, October 19, 1922:

|               | SUSTAINING<br>MEMBERS | LIFE<br>MEMBERS | TOTAL |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Alabama.....  | 3                     | 2               | 5     |
| Arizona.....  | 3                     | 1               | 4     |
| Arkansas..... | 3                     | ..              | 3     |



|                           | SUSTAINING<br>MEMBERS | LIFE<br>MEMBERS | TOTAL      |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| California.....           | 94                    | 42              | 136        |
| Colorado.....             | 22                    | 7               | 29         |
| Connecticut.....          | 339                   | 83              | 422        |
| Delaware.....             | 25                    | 8               | 33         |
| District of Columbia..... | 68                    | 26              | 94         |
| Florida.....              | 26                    | 6               | 32         |
| Georgia.....              | 11                    | 2               | 13         |
| Idaho.....                |                       |                 |            |
| Illinois.....             | 214                   | 61              | 275        |
| Indiana.....              | 40                    | 5               | 45         |
| Iowa.....                 | 15                    | 4               | 19         |
| Kansas.....               | 7                     |                 | 7          |
| Kentucky.....             | 16                    | 8               | 24         |
| Louisiana.....            | 4                     | 5               | 9          |
| Maine.....                | 62                    | 22              | 84         |
| Maryland.....             | 79                    | 10              | 89         |
| Massachusetts.....        | 667                   | 202             | 869        |
| Michigan.....             | 94                    | 28              | 122        |
| Minnesota.....            | 59                    | 7               | 66         |
| Mississippi.....          | 5                     |                 | 5          |
| Missouri.....             | 79                    | 15              | 94         |
| Montana.....              | 5                     | 1               | 6          |
| Nebraska.....             | 16                    | 4               | 20         |
| Nevada.....               |                       |                 |            |
| New Hampshire.....        | 38                    | 10              | 48         |
| New Jersey.....           | 259                   | 47              | 306        |
| New Mexico.....           | 3                     |                 | 3          |
| New York.....             | 1372                  | 392             | 1764       |
| North Carolina.....       | 18                    | 6               | 24         |
| North Dakota.....         | 2                     |                 | 2          |
| Ohio.....                 | 190                   | 61              | 251        |
| Oklahoma.....             | 4                     |                 | 4          |
| Oregon.....               | 11                    | 1               | 12         |
| Pennsylvania.....         | 411                   | 87              | 498        |
| Rhode Island.....         | 85                    | 39              | 124        |
| South Carolina.....       | 15                    | 1               | 16         |
| South Dakota.....         | 4                     |                 | 4          |
| Tennessee.....            | 6                     | 1               | 7          |
| Texas.....                | 18                    | 5               | 23         |
| Utah.....                 | 4                     |                 | 4          |
| Vermont.....              | 33                    | 11              | 44         |
| Virginia.....             | 14                    | 6               | 20         |
| Washington.....           | 11                    | 3               | 14         |
| West Virginia.....        | 15                    | 1               | 16         |
| Wisconsin.....            | 44                    | 10              | 54         |
| Wyoming.....              | 2                     |                 | 2          |
| Foreign.....              | 38                    | 12              | 50         |
|                           | <hr/> 4553            | <hr/> 1242      | <hr/> 5795 |

## REPORTS OF FIELD AGENTS

REPORT OF EDWARD HOWE FORBUSH, FIELD AGENT  
FOR NEW ENGLAND

It is difficult, year by year, to report on the New England territory without referring to the excellent work of the Audubon societies of the New England States and, in part, duplicating the reports of the secretaries of these organizations. Your agent for New England will, however, continue the policy of confining his report, as far as possible, to matters outside of their many activities.

During the year 1921 the Heath Hen of Martha's Vineyard apparently not only failed to hold its own but decreased considerably in numbers, owing largely, it is believed, to late spring frosts which occurred at a time when many of the females had deposited their eggs and before they had commenced to incubate. But if the census of the birds taken by John A. Farley in April, 1922, can be considered fairly accurate, there must have been many fatalities among the adults since the census of April, 1921. As there were few northern Hawks and Owls on the islands last winter, suspicion must fall on hunting cats and human hunters.

From information received during the past summer it seems probable that the birds had a more successful breeding-season than in 1921, but no definite statement regarding the increase or decrease for this year can be made until the shooting-season and the winter have passed.

It seems that the Herring Gull in New England has about reached the maximum of numbers within which it may be properly classed as a useful species. Further increase in its numbers may result in some change of food habits so that the species may become injurious. Complaints of the destruction of clams, fish, and scallops in Massachusetts by this species and of raids on young chickens and blueberries in Maine indicate that its numbers have about reached the limit of its normal food-supply. If it continues to increase, it may attack the grain in the fields, as under strict protection, it did in the British Isles.

Apparently, as the Gulls increase on Muskeget Island the Terns decrease. Both Herring Gulls and Laughing Gulls are increasing there. Possibly we are giving the Gulls too much protection there. The Terns on the Massachusetts coast generally have held their own very well this year, in spite of the fact that hundreds of young Terns died early in the season as a result of heavy rains, and other hundreds starved to death when nearly ready to fly, probably because of a lack of sufficient food in nearby waters. This was particularly noticeable at Chatham, Mass., where practically all the Terns concentrated on one island. As the island lies close to shore, there were only the ocean to the eastward and the waters of the harbor to draw from. On islands at a distance from the shore from which the birds can fish in every direction, they have a much better chance

to obtain sufficient food. The colony at Monomy is more favorably situated, and as the Massachusetts Conservation Commission, through the good offices of Director William C. Adams of the Fish and Game Division, employed a man to destroy the numerous cats, skunks, and other enemies of the Terns at that station, this colony did well. An attempt was made to pass an act in the Massachusetts Legislature to set aside Penikese Island as a reservation for Terns, sea-birds, wild-fowl, and shore-birds. This bill failed of passage. The state now keeps a man on the island and protects the birds there, but under the present law the island will be sold whenever an adequate price is offered. The sale of this island may be the death-knell of this great Tern colony. Some friend of the birds should buy it and present it to the National Association of Audubon Societies. Penikese and Muskeget are the only two islands off the Massachusetts coast on which there is a chance of preserving Tern colonies perpetually. All the other islands are in harbors or close to the coast and will be occupied eventually by summer residents. None of the Massachusetts coast colonies of Common Terns succeeded in rearing enough young this year to keep up their numbers. The Roseate Terns on the islands may have held their own but there are few Arctic Terns there. The Least Terns did well this year. They have scattered along the coasts of Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard and have occupied new nesting-sites. More young birds were in evidence at the close of the breeding-season than for many years. The only chance the Least Tern has to perpetuate its race is to scatter in small groups along the coast, like the Piping Plover, which, under protection, has risen in a few years from a rare breeder approaching extirpation to a common summer resident on many suitable New England shores not completely overrun by summer people.

The dangers to bird-life are constantly increasing. Now come the automobile, the airplane, the electrification of steam railroads with their additional strings of wires, and last, but not least, the oil danger.

Fuel-oil cast upon the sea or into harbors has destroyed, during the past year, hundreds of birds in New England waters. Geese, Ducks, Loons, Puffins, Murres, and Auks seem to be the principal victims. Shore-birds apparently suffer little, and few Gulls and Terns seem to be affected. Much of this floating oil comes from pumping waste oil out of the bilges or tanks of steamships. Now and then a wreck of a tanker occurs which liberates thousands of gallons of oil on the surface of the sea, to destroy nearly every bird that is once immersed in its sticky flood. The pumping of waste oil into the sea should be stopped. This oil can be utilized. The Japanese use it. Are the Whites their inferiors?

The New England States as a section seem to have taken the lead in the bird-banding movement inaugurated by the Biological Survey. During the past year the New England Bird-Banding Association has been organized, and now numbers hundreds of members. The value of this work is fully appreciated in these states, and Laurence B. Fletcher, of Boston, the enterprising and



active corresponding secretary and treasurer of the Association, has stirred up an ever-increasing interest in the work. Bird-banding always increases the interest in the living bird. Bird-banders, of necessity, become bird-protectionists. Each one soon finds it necessary to be on the alert against the many enemies of birds if he would be successful in trapping and banding them. If he attempts merely to band fledgelings, he must protect the nests so far as possible, and is soon led to erect bird-houses for the better accommodation and protection of certain species. The bird-banding movement, therefore, is one that the National Association should encourage throughout the land.

### REPORT OF WINTHROP PACKARD, FIELD AGENT FOR MASSACHUSETTS

The Audubon Society offices, at 66 Newbury Street, Boston, occupied jointly by the Massachusetts agent of the National Association and the State Society, have teemed with activities throughout the year. The chief cares of your agent are threefold: First, to find members for the Association, both life and sustaining; second, to push the work of the Junior Classes in Bird-study throughout the schools of the state; third, to continually place before the public the needs not only of the Association but of the birds themselves. All these are great and worthy ends and for them we labor unceasingly. Your agent has been in correspondence with every school superintendent and teacher in the state concerning the use of the leaflets and the formation of Junior bird-study classes in the schools. As many schools as possible are visited each year and the Junior Club plan is explained to teachers and pupils in ten-minute talks.

A generous appropriation from the home office last spring made it possible to engage two trained assistants for this work, thus making it much more effective. Your agent finds that almost invariably the children receive the opportunity gladly and are eager to take advantage of it: many teachers also, but there is still great need of missionary work among others, and there are still superintendents, especially in large cities, who are not willing to give time to bird-study. One way of reaching them is through the general enlightenment which the public still needs in regard to bird-study and bird-protection. This work is being pushed at the Boston office through the press, lectures, exhibitions, assistance in legislature, and individual action in all possible ways.

## REPORT OF WILLIAM L. FINLEY, FIELD AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST STATES



CTOBER, 1922, finds your western agent still increasing the output of motion-picture films of wild birds and animals. During 1921, a series of reels which we released on the theatrical circuit in the United States and foreign countries, through the Bray Pictures Corporation and the Goldwyn exchanges, brought a great deal of publicity for wild-bird and animal protection among a large class of people who give these matters little attention. During the past year, another series of seven reels was released, also bearing the name of the National Association of Audubon Societies. The titles for these reels were written by Katharine Hilliker, one of the most expert title writers in the country, with the idea of giving them a popular touch necessary to reach the theatrical public. The subjects released were as follows:

(1) 'High Water,' a series of pictures around Crater Lake and other high lakes of the Cascade Range. (2) 'Page Mr. Edison,' motion pictures in Mt. Rainier National Park illustrating mammals and birds, especially the life of the White-tailed Ptarmigan and how she is protectively dressed both in summer and winter. (3) 'The Climbing Mazamas,' showing mountain climbers on their trip to the top of Mt. Rainier with some of the wild folk they met. (4) 'Angling in Oregon Waters,' illustrating the life history of the salmon of the Columbia River. (5) 'Healthy Appetites,' picturing a trip around Mt.



CHILDREN FEEDING GULLS ON OREGON COAST  
Photographed by William L. and Irene Finley

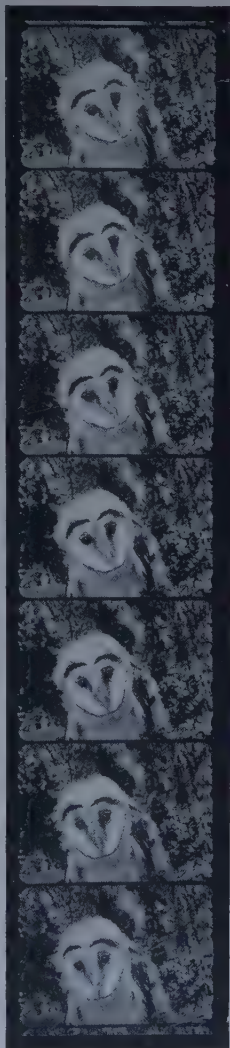
Jefferson in the Cascade Range, with camp views and how some of the birds and animals are attracted when food is furnished them. (6) 'Ups and Downs,' a story centered about Klamath Lake Reservation with remarkable flight pictures of White Pelicans, as well as studies of Herons, Phalaropes, Grebes, and others. (7) 'Wanted, a Fumigator,' a series of amusing experiences with skunks, bob-cats, and other wild animals.

In order to meet the demand for high-grade educational material, both on the theatrical circuit and for schools and colleges, our efforts during the past year have been centered in making up a series of twelve reels of motion pictures covering as completely as possible a general work on American natural history.

The different chapters in this series begin with some of the lowest forms of the animal kingdom, such as the corympha and sea-anemone, and follow the steps in the evolutionary development through the more primordial forms of life up to man. The special subjects treated are the struggle for existence, the story of animal intelligence, social nature of wild folks, how birds and animals are equipped to take their parts, their friendship for man, and other phases.

A series of four reels of motion pictures have been made up especially for the National Association of Audubon Societies, illustrating the work among children in building and putting up bird-houses, the various wild-fowl reservations which have been established, and other phases of Audubon work.

During the past year, the Oregon Fish Commission, at the request of a few commercial fishermen, have continued their efforts in exterminating the Steller sea-lions off the Oregon coast because certain salmon





fishermen thought these animals were living on salmon and thus injuring their business. This destruction has gone on, although a warning was sent to the Oregon Commission by Harold C. Bryant, who is in charge of education and research for the California Commission, to the effect that it is a mistake to destroy sea-lions, as the investigation carried on by the California Fish Commission showed that the sea-lions were living largely on squids and octopi, rather than salmon.

Up to last summer, the sea-lion colonies on Three Arch Rocks Reservation had never been molested to any extent since its establishment by special



SEA-LION PUPS AND TWO FEMALES, THREE ARCH ROCKS RESERVATION, OREGON

Photographed by Finley and Bohlman

proclamation of President Theodore Roosevelt, on October 14, 1907. During the past summer, however, the reservation has been continually raided. Mr. Hunter, who was employed by the state of Oregon, told H. H. Rosenberg, of Tillamook, Ore., that he killed one hundred and seven sea-lions on Three Arch Rocks Reservation on his trip up the coast in the early summer. Mr. Rosenberg who has a hotel at Maxwell Point opposite Three Arch Rocks, is interested in seeing that the Federal law, which provides that no one shall molest or disturb birds or animals on a Federal reservation, is enforced.

As late as August 23, he sent a letter to R. C. Steele, United States Game Warden, of Portland, Ore., that on Sunday, August 20, "a small power boat appeared off Three Arch Rocks and anchored. A small boat containing two men then left the power boat and rowed to a small rock where the sea-lions usually stay. They shot about a dozen shots and then rowed on around the

rocks and back to the power boat. They were on the rocks from thirty to forty minutes. While they were shooting, the birds were flying in every direction from being molested and we have seen no sea-lions on the rocks since. This power boat had about ten or fifteen persons aboard, and we think was from Tillamook Bay."

In talking with Mr. Steele since that time, he said that he spent several days in Tillamook, but was unable to get sufficient evidence to warrant bringing the matter into the Federal court.

The situation in regard to Malheur Lake Reservation, which was created by proclamation of President Theodore Roosevelt, on August 18, 1908, is



MR. AND MRS. VERNON BAILEY FEEDING GULLS NEAR THREE ARCH ROCKS RESERVATION, OREGON

Photographed by William L. and Irene Finley

substantially as follows: The Government had completed plans to file an injunction to determine their right and title to their share of the water of Silvies and Blitzen Rivers. Percy Cupper, State Engineer for Oregon, appealed, through our representatives in Congress, to the Biological Survey to withhold the suit until a conference was held. This was done and representatives from both the state and Federal government met in Salem during the spring of 1921. The proposition put up by State Engineer Cupper was to divide the lake into two parts, building a dyke to separate the east and west parts of the lake, the state to have the western end, and the Government the eastern end.

Many of those who are interested in seeing Malheur Lake Reservation saved have taken the stand that this would be a reasonable solution providing the state would stand the expense of building the dyke, which should extend across the lake in a northerly and southerly direction west of both the mouths of Silvies River on the north and Blitzen River on the south, and that there

should be a guarantee of enough water flowing into the lake to supply the reservation. This boundary would insure the inclusion of all the large bird colonies at present on the reservation.

During June, 1922, surveyors and representatives, both of the state and Federal government investigated the matter on the ground and while State Engineer Cupper has not yet offered a proposition in writing, it may be that some compromise can be made which will be accepted by the Government.

## REPORT OF ARTHUR H. NORTON, FIELD AGENT FOR MAINE

While the winter was very mild in this state and favorable to the wintering of wild birds, the early summer was remarkable for its excess of rain. This was fatal to many birds nesting in open places and in lowland water-courses. Terns raised almost no young in Maine this season, and the single colony of Laughing Gulls, which has prospered for the last few years, fared as badly. Herring Gulls were less inconvenienced by the weather conditions and raised a good many young, while Black Ducks, which have been breeding in increasing numbers for the last few years, seemed to have passed through the rains with comparatively little loss of young. Ruffed Grouse, which had recovered from the serious depletion of three to four years ago, nested in considerable numbers, but, hatching just before the heavy rains, seem to have lost many young. Robins, Swallows, and Swifts are known to have suffered much inconvenience through this cause.

The fall has been very dry, and the condition of the forests and the prevalence of late forest fires raging in various parts of the state have caused the Governor, for the first time in our history, to issue a proclamation prohibiting the hunting of all woodland game in the state until such time as conditions warrant the safety of the forests. In response to the request of the United States Game Warden, Bertrand G. Smith, I again went as pilot on a trip by water along the coast in early May, from Portland to Roques Island in Englishman's Bay, visiting the islands and ledges where gunning for sea-birds is practiced. On this trip we were able to locate several new, or previously unnoticed, breeding-places for a number of species of birds.

Several small groups of Eider Ducks were observed at places where they have not been noticed before at this season; half a dozen Black Ducks, undoubtedly the mates of breeding females, were found to be stopping at Flint Island. A small colony of Great Blue Herons was found breeding near Jonesport and with them several Ospreys, and various other pairs of the latter at other places in this vicinity. Herring Gulls were found at all of their regular breeding-places along the route of our course, and new colonies were noted at Otter Island of the Vinal Haven group. This is an old breeding-place for this species, but they had been expelled from it about twenty years ago. Later in the season



I availed myself of the coöperation of the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, Hon. Willis E. Parson, and his warden, Capt. Herbert L. Spinney, and visited a number of other colonies of birds.

As a result of these investigations it appears that Leach's Petrels are again breeding in small numbers at Pumpkin Knob, one of the Damascove Islands. A good-sized colony of Herring Gulls are also located there, but the Terns which formerly occupied the place have disappeared. The colony of Herring Gulls at White Bull in Casco Bay has increased largely, several hundreds breeding there this year. I have mentioned the return of these birds to Otter Island and its small satellites, all of the Vinal Haven group. These hardy birds have maintained their hold on nearly all of the colonies newly occupied by them within the last few years, and this season they succeeded in raising many young while less hardy species failed. Many Laughing Gulls came to Maine this spring and remained all summer, though they seem to have raised few, if any, young. The adult birds were commonly seen twenty miles east of their breeding-place through the summer for the first time for many years. They also ranged, as is usual, 20 miles west of that place.

Terns, with the constant increase of the Herring Gull, have been constantly driven to smaller islands and even dry ledges where they have never before been known to colonize. As I have stated, these birds raised almost no young owing to the heavy rains. Eider Ducks are lingering at many places along the coast where they have not been known in summer for years, and it is probable that some are soon to be, or now are, breeding at new points. Red-breasted Mergansers remained all summer as far west as Casco Bay, and one pair was said to have nested within these waters. One pair of Canada Geesé remained all summer in the waters of the lower part of the Kennebec River. A colony of Great Blue Herons was visited in Boothbay. There were about fifty nests, all containing young birds in early June. Night Herons are in much less evidence than they were a few years ago. Ospreys, in some sections, appear to be increasing, and Bald Eagles seem to be holding their own, if not increasing.

The Piping Plover continues to breed on our shores. A few Bartramian Sandpipers were seen in the vicinity of Portland late in July. Harbor seals which have become, within the last twenty years, much reduced in numbers are now to be found in considerable numbers in several colonies chiefly west of the Penobscot waters. The Katahdin Park proposition, which, so far as territorial possession is concerned, was defeated at the last session of the state Legislature, has been declared a game preserve by the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game and regulations declared March 31, 1922. By this decree 90,000 acres, more or less, containing, among other rare animals, moose, black bears, beaver, Spruce Grouse, Pileated Woodpeckers, Canada Jays, and Northern Ravens, have become a wild-life preserve. I visited this territory in September. It contains not only Mount Katahdin, the highest and wildest mountain in the state, but also a wide expanse of wild land about its base. Fresh

tracks of a moose, now roaming these wilds in security, were seen within a mile of a popular public camp. A colony of beaver on the stream between Elbow and Grassy Ponds had increased. Through various influences, among which the work of the Audubon Society for the past twenty years has been a part, there is now a widespread interest in the study of natural history, and especially birds and their protection, throughout the state. During the year a new and active bird club has been organized in the city of Gardiner. Two of the older clubs, the Stanton Bird Club of Lewiston and Auburn, and the Cumberland County Audubon Society of Portland have been incorporated for the purpose of more fully carrying on their work. The well-organized bird clubs and Audubon Societies of the state, of which there are no less than seven, have all been active, as will be seen by their several reports. It is with great satisfaction that I am able to announce that between these local clubs there exists the utmost feeling of good will and desire for coöperation.

Besides these clubs, many other organizations within the church, literary clubs, and the organizations for young people, in carrying out their annual programs desire talks on various natural history subjects, and especially on birds. These demands I have met on many occasions, and now the various clubs are doing much more by furnishing trained students from their own membership to carry on this phase of the work. Governor Baxter, who in 1921 proclaimed a state-wide bird-day, calling especially upon the teachers of the public schools to observe the day with appropriate exercises, repeated the custom this year, and it is safe to say that there was hardly a school in the entire state but carried out the purposes of the proclamation to the best of its ability. On this day hundreds of thousands of children answered this great muster-call eagerly, to listen to exercises and exhibit their own work for a better knowledge of birds and their usefulness to man. If much has been accomplished since the zeal of William Dutcher and Abbott Thayer were the guiding stars of this great Association, it but reminds us forcefully of our greater responsibilities to a great and awakening public.

## REPORT OF EUGENE SWOPE, FIELD AGENT FOR OHIO

Early in 1915, some of the Ohio conservationists and agriculturists were instrumental in having the Bob-white legally classed with all protected birds of the state. Ohio bird-census takers, reporting Christmas observations to BIRD-LORE six weeks prior to the enactment of this law, do not mention even *one* Bob-white in their lists. Now it may be only a meaningless coincident, but every Ohio Christmas census since 1914 mentions many Bob-whites. It would seem that the birds must be more numerous since they are not hunted. It is also likely that they are less shy and census-takers find them in the open, when formerly hunting dogs were necessary to get them out. In every part of the state where conditions are at all suited to the Bob-white's welfare, observing

people declare that their numbers yearly increase. The cartoonist of the *Columbus Dispatch* tells this story tersely. "The experiment has succeeded so far," said a Cleveland Audubon member, "and the peeved pessimists are awfully disappointed."

Ohio educators have taken earnest notice of the nation-wide question, "What's wrong with our schools?" Many have answered, "Too many frills and fads, for one thing, are being forced upon the attention of the children." Some educators did not distinguish between the helpful and the useless supplementary subjects, and moved to rule out about everything not in their curriculum. This move discouraged progress in our Junior work last year, but it will gradually become nonactive and our work will advance.

Here is one outstanding fact about Ohioans and birds: Ever since the National Association of Audubon Societies began giving its generous aid to the cause of bird welfare in the state, the people's interest in birds has steadily and pretty generally grown. In many communities, interest had to be developed

OHIO MUSIC



CARTOON FROM THE COLUMBUS (OHIO) DISPATCH OF JUNE 1, 1922



against antagonism. Pioneer bird-protective teaching was resented by certain communities as insidious attempts by outsiders to interfere with personal liberty. But now, in just such communities, can be found one or more leaders in bird-welfare, locally and pridefully known as 'Our bird man,' or just as often, 'Our bird woman.' Wild-life conservation interests in all large progressive communities has forged ahead until it is now taken for granted that everyone is friendly toward wild birds; exceptions stand out and are marked as cases of retarded conscience. It is common in these communities to meet people with highly creditable knowledge of birds, acquired in recent years.

The genesis of all this healthy, growing interest is found mainly in the Junior Bird Clubs. Ohio conservationists owe much to the National Association for making this work possible in the schools of the state, and their high appreciation should be shown those earnest teachers who have had the vision to foresee and the courage to work for a better relation between men and birds.

#### REPORT OF FRANCES A. HURD, SCHOOL SECRETARY FOR CONNECTICUT

The time of our Connecticut field-worker is devoted largely to the organization of Junior Audubon Clubs. The past year 219 were formed, with a membership of 8,134. During the spring, the school secretary traveled over a thousand miles in the state, giving bird-talks to several thousand children who were eager to hear about the birds. She also spoke before a number of audiences. An entirely new field for Audubon activity was presented in the eastern part of the state, where school superintendents, teachers, and pupils were found to be actively interested in bird-study.

The principal of one of the larger schools reports taking a class out once a week for an early morning bird-walk, and a number of his teachers have formed Junior Audubon Clubs. In this same town the Women's Club engaged a bird-man to lecture for them, and the pupils of the village and rural schools were invited to hear the lecture. The children afterward wrote interesting accounts of it.

The eastern part of Connecticut is thinly settled and there are many small rural schools scattered over a large area. Teachers were found here who, with only a limited knowledge of birds, were arousing the interest of their pupils in the subject. In a few it was pathetic to find ears deaf to the bird-music of nearby woods and fields. It made one wish that every schoolroom might have hanging on its walls the Audubon bird-charts which are such a delight to pupils wherever they are used, and that it were also possible for every child to belong to a Junior Audubon Club.

In a kindergarten class visited at one time by the school secretary, the teacher asked her to let the children tell the names of the birds as she showed them the bird skins. The tiny tots had, during the year, looked at the bird-

charts and been taught the names of the birds so that they readily identified twenty of the skins as they were shown. Upon a visit to one of the Bridgeport schools, it was learned that the principal and one of the teachers and her pupils had visited Birdcraft Museum in Fairfield the day before, and they gave most glowing accounts of their experiences. It was a pleasure to find such intelligent interest and to answer their questions. Other classes were also planning a visit to the Museum.

From one of our small rural schools, which every year has had its Junior Audubon Club, came a letter saying, "Mudder" thought these two little people too small to join, but when an older brother, only ten, but active in our meetings, received his treasured button and leaflets, the pleas of the other two could not be resisted; hence two more dimes and two more members." In one of the smaller schools, a little child in the first grade, to show his appreciation of the talk, came up to me as his class was leaving the room and surprised me by putting his arms about me and holding up his little head to kiss me. A supervisor of several rural schools, who has laid great stress on nature-study in the schools under her supervision, writes, "I hear enthusiastic accounts of your work everywhere you have been, and I thank you most heartily for the excellent work which you have done for us."

The teacher of a little country school, with only sixteen pupils, writes, "The Audubon leaflets have been received. The children are very happy and send a big 'Thank you.' It is perfectly splendid to think we can have BIRD-LORE. Our club meets once in two weeks and we color the outline picture and talk about the birds. In the spring we take walks and observe the nesting birds. We try to interest others in bird protection." Interesting accounts of the work come from all parts of the state, and one cannot help but feel that they are particularly privileged in having this opportunity to arouse the dormant interest of the school children in bird-study.

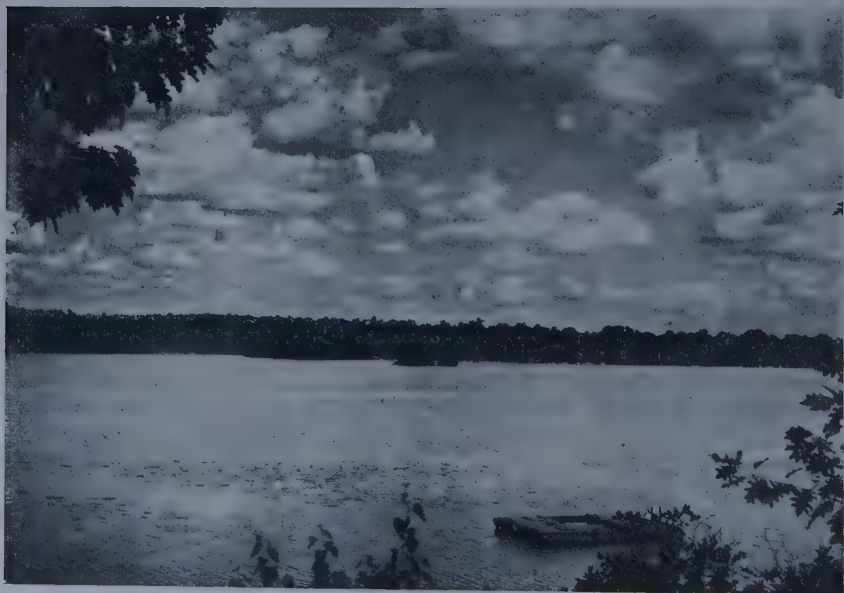
## REPORT OF HERBERT K. JOB, DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED ORNITHOLOGY

During the past year the work of our Experiment Station at Amston, Conn., has made more progress than ever before. Previously we have been handicapped by lack of sufficient funds for operating purposes. By the recent organization of the 'Amston Lake Club, in coöperation with the National Association of Audubon Societies,' this work now has the support of a considerable and increasing group of prominent business and professional men. Owing to this support, we have been able to employ Henry A. Bowden, who, with his family, resides on the Preserve the year around. Mr. Bowden is one of the most skilled and successful of professional English gamekeepers, with life-long training in the work, and who, because he loves it, is willing to bestow upon each detail the infinite patience which brings results.

Though it was generally a bad season, owing to the incessant rains and the spreading invasion by myriads of rose-chafers, poisonous to young birds, we were able to bring to maturity about eleven hundred young Pheasants, besides a number of other species. Total sales, all for purposes of liberation and restocking, amounted to \$3,000, and we also retained several hundred dollars' worth of stock for next year's breeding.

This season we resumed our work with Quails, breeding the Bob-white and the California Valley Quail in a small way. We hatched two broods and raised most of these birds to maturity. It is interesting to note that from our past breeding and releasing we had, last winter, on the Preserve a fine covey of fourteen Valley Quail in the wild state, coming to feed regularly at one of the barns, showing that this introduced species can survive New England winters. These have now been maintained for at least three years in freedom, originally from young birds which we raised, so it is possible that the species may increase.

In our work with water-fowl, this year, we raised Redheads and Wood Ducks. That there is especial interest in breeding the latter species is shown by the fact that they are in demand, even at \$35 a pair. It also indicates that, by present methods, they are not easy to raise. We are evolving a new method for quantity production which we plan to try out in full next season, as also the breeding and rearing of the Gray or 'Hungarian' Partridge of Europe, with which Mr. Bowden has had long experience. Work with the smaller birds has been continued, as before, and the bird-boxes have been abundantly occupied



VIEW FROM FRONT PORCH OF NEW HEADWATERS, AMSTON, CONN.

Photographed by Herbert K. Job





BANDED FEMALE OSPREY AT NEST, GARDINERS ISLAND, N. Y.  
From new Audubon film 'Feathered Camp Intimates.' Photographed by Herbert K. Job

Since our first publications in applied ornithology, funds have been lacking for publishing the results of our later experimental research work, but it is now probable that further needed publication can be made in the near future.

Class instruction work at Amston was not resumed this season, owing to the pressure of other work there, and the photographing of another reel of educational pictures of wild bird-life. This film 'Feathered Camp Intimates' will be available before this report is read. It will also be issued and distributed by The Fox Film Corporation, New York City. Correspondence, demonstration, and lecture work have been conducted as before. In lectures for the coming season under the Department, besides the above new reel, we also expect soon to have available several other new films, the result of our last season's expedition to the coast of Maine, northern Nova Scotia, the Magdalen Islands, and the Bird Rocks. Application for lecture dates may be made to the New York office of this Association.

#### REPORT OF MARY S. SAGE, FIELD AGENT FOR LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

For the first time since I have been working on Long Island, I had to cancel some appointments on account of sickness in the schools last winter, and bad weather interfered several times, as well. So many pupils were absent in some schools that the principals asked me to wait until more could be present. In some schools, where two or three talks are generally given, all the pupils were assembled at one time, so the number of talks and lectures will fall below what would be the regular number, had conditions been normal.

I have had several requests to speak outside of Long Island, and have gone when it did not interfere with the regular work. I have spoken in Philadelphia (Pa.), Newark and Elizabeth (N. J.), Valhalla, and New York (N. Y.). Several clubs have asked for lectures, and I have spoken before the Women's Club, Farmingdale, Women's Club of Garden City, Women's Club of Bellerose and the South Woods Nature Club. At Valhalla I talked to the children in the Jennie Clarkson Home, at Elizabeth, the Monday Evening Club and the Pingry School for Boys.

The Newark Bird Club had two lectures, the Bird and Tree Club of New York City, one, the Parent-Teachers' Association of Southampton, one, and the Boy Scout Troop, Oyster Bay, one. Since returning to Long Island for the work this winter, I have been to the Setauket Neighborhood House, the Winnwood School, private, and many public schools. In all, since the last meeting of the Association, I have given 121 talks and lectures, have been to 54 towns and villages, 6 private and parochial schools, and the Sound Avenue Grange, and have appointments to speak at other Granges. I have traveled from Forest Hills to Orient Point on the North Shore and as far as East Hampton on the South Shore.

In June I was asked to judge some bird-houses at Great Neck, and at Patchogue the teacher of manual training has taken up the making of bird-houses with enthusiasm. A prize has been given by the Bird Club for the best bird-house at the last place, the judging to take place some time in March.

The interest on the Island seems to be increasing, if applications to speak in the various schools, clubs, and Granges are any indication. Many of the schools are small, and I have to drive many miles to reach them, but the interest shown makes it worth while.



## REPORTS OF AFFILIATED STATE SOCIETIES AND OF BIRD CLUBS

### REPORTS OF STATE SOCIETIES

**California.**—The California Audubon Society had the pleasure of honoring Edward W. Nelson at a luncheon in Los Angeles in November, 1921. Dr. Nelson explained the Federal Public Shooting-Grounds and Bird-Refuge Act before an audience representing various scientific societies of the Southwest as well as the state and local Audubon Societies. At the annual meeting in June, 1922, a luncheon was well attended by representative members of Pasadena and Los Angeles Audubon Societies, the Bird Club of the Southwest Museum, and the Field Department of Los Angeles Boy Scouts.

Beside the secretary's report, the program consisted of local reports, greetings from directors and the showing of the Oregon Audubon set of slides by our honored 'secretary-for-twelve-years,' Mrs. Harriet Williams Myers, whose comments were chiefly from personal knowledge of the birds shown. As a new feature, the secretary's report brought into the limelight the work of the individual directors all over our big state. From a Los Angeles radio station, a university professor broadcasted bird-songs and calls, with talks on the Nature Guide Service in Yosemite National Park. The Service this year employed four assistants, under that 'high-power biologist,' Dr. H. C. Bryant. Two of the men and one woman are particularly good in bird-lore and field-study of birds. The interest of the public is multiplying rapidly.

Our directors in Modesto and Riverside have done notable work in giving Boy and Girl Scout and Girl Reserve tests in stalking, forestry, botany, and birds. Our warning cards, with summary of state law, have been posted through the coöperation of Junior Audubon members and Scouts. Our officers have made many addresses on bird and conservation subjects before children in schools, high schools, women's clubs, and churches. High schools have given school credit for the lectures. No pay is received; we spend money only for stamps and printing a small amount of original literature.—(Miss) HELEN S. PRATT, *Secretary*.

**Colorado.**—At the last annual meeting of the Society, a report was made, showing that an effort had been put forth to induce county and city superintendents of the state to influence more of their teachers to form Junior Audubon Clubs. The Society has on hand a supply of bulletins which leaders of Junior Clubs may obtain free of charge. Many teachers availed themselves of this opportunity to obtain helpful literature. The Society also has a lantern and a collection of about 300 slides which may be obtained at a nominal rental when desired for educational purposes.

Dr. W. W. Arnold, of Colorado Springs, who is a charter member of this



Society, still continues his bird hospital, where he cares for injured birds which are brought to him by the children and bird-lovers of the city. Though there has been some agitation in regard to his giving up the hospital, due to the fear that the work is too heavy for him, Audubon members and others interested in bird welfare sincerely trust that he will decide to continue his interesting and humane work with wounded birds. President E. R. Warren and Vice-president W. H. Bergtold were instrumental in causing the arrest of a rancher who, seeing a very large Pelican swimming on a lake near Colorado Springs, could not resist shooting this unusual visitor. The work of the Society this year, then, has been of the usual character, active in the direction where its energies seemed most needed.—EDNA L. JOHNSON, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

**Connecticut.**—We are glad to report a very successful year. There has been great activity at headquarters, in Fairfield. Six business meetings of the Executive Committee have been held. Our Field Day, in June, at Birdcraft Sanctuary, was a delightful occasion. There was a large attendance of members from various parts of the state.

The morning session was held in the local theatre. Mr. Wolcott, president of the Fish and Game Commission, spoke on 'What the Commission Is Doing to Help Bird-protection,' and aroused much enthusiasm. Mr. Morgan and Wilbur Smith talked of experiences with birds and wild flowers, both of which talks were illustrated by very beautiful colored slides.

Mrs. Johnson, of Hartford, gave a summary of work done by the State Board of Education with materials furnished by the Connecticut Audubon Society. From promoting interest in bird-protection, the educational side of the matter has grown to fill a large place in teaching science and nature-study in the state. The traveling libraries include many branches of science other than bird-study, and with the illustrated lectures on trees and flowers, the Society is contributing to visual education in botany. Charts, libraries, and lectures have been sent, not only to public schools, but to Boy and Girl Scout Troops, summer camps, Granges, churches—in short, to almost every sort of welfare organization, a significant fact being the interest aroused among the women in two of the state penal institutions by means of the lectures on birds and flowers.

After the morning session in the theatre, luncheon was served on the Sanctuary grounds, under the trees. Bird-walks were enjoyed in the afternoon. The most important piece of work accomplished this year has been the addition to the Museum of a third unit—a study-room, having its shelves filled with birds arranged according to order, genus, and species. This shows Connecticut birds—male, female, and immature—labeled with common and scientific names, and one case is devoted to the birds of the current season. There is opportunity for a thorough and satisfactory acquaintance with all birds, resident or visitors, in our state. This completes the Museum.

The warden at Birdcraft Sanctuary, the place that continues to be our greatest factor in popular teaching, reports a more specialized interest. Those that came at first merely to see and be amused are now becoming real students, and many young sportsmen are hereby learning what may or may not be hunted. A large delegation of the Fairfield County Game Protective Association visited the Sanctuary recently. Game Warden W. F. Smith gave an illustrated lecture and Warden Novak spoke on the life and habits of shore-birds, illustrating with mounted specimens.

Another feature of our work this year has been a weekly exhibit, in the Museum, of the wild flowers in their season. A member of our Executive Board and a special committee of the Fairfield Garden Club arranged these exhibits, each specimen flower being placed by itself and labeled. This side line has been very attractive, leading up to the important teaching that plants, either in flower or fruit, are necessary to bird-life. It will thus be seen that the bypaths opened through bird-study and -protection are many and varied.—CHARLOTTE A. LACEY, *Secretary*.

**District of Columbia.**—Our Society was twenty-five years old last May being the eighth Society to be formed in the United States. On May 18, 1897, twelve persons met at the residence of Mrs. John Dewhurst Patten and formed the Audubon Society of the District of Columbia. Of these twelve, nine are still members of our Society. During these twenty-five years we have had two presidents, three treasurers, and two secretaries. This year, at our annual meeting, an enthusiastic audience listened to Dr. A. A. Allen's lecture on 'Birds and their Relation to Man.' Our five bird-study classes had a total enrolment of 177 this spring; of these, 9 were teachers, 18 Girl Scouts, 3 Camp Fire Girls, and 17 were Boy Scouts.



BLACK POND, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C., WHERE, ON MAY 27, 1922, MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT AUDUBON SOCIETY COUNTED 59 SPECIES OF WILD BIRDS

The classes were followed by six field meetings, and though several of the Saturdays were stormy, 109 persons went on the walks and 128 species were identified. Our greatest excitements this year were the appearance of a flock of Evening Grosbeaks, never before recorded in the District of Columbia, and the Brazilian Cardinal which for weeks dined at Professor Bartsch's feeding-station. It is probable that it had escaped from the Zoo. On April 3, the eighty-fifth anniversary of John Burrough's birthday, our Society assisted at a memorial tree planting.

One of our members told me that her aunt picked up a young bird which had fallen from the nest. As she could not put it back, she "brought it up by hand." Its favorite perch was on her shoulder, with its head tucked under her collar. When she had callers he would be jealous and peck her cheek. She called him 'Nig' and would say, "Come, Nig, read the paper," and while she held it he would walk along the top and peer over the sides. Then she would say, "Come, Nig, thread the needle," and after she had put the thread through the eye, Nig would take it in his beak and pull it farther through—and he was just an English Sparrow!

One day last winter I heard a curious noise, as though someone was breaking ice. On looking out of the window I found the water in the bird-bath frozen solid and a Flicker was pecking at it and sending the bits of ice flying. As soon as he had gone I went out, cleared the pan of ice, and filled it with water. The pan had a tiny leak and when the Flicker returned he found that by perching on a ledge below he could hold up his head and the water would drop into his bill. In a minute the Sparrows were doing the same thing.—H. P. CHILDS, *Secretary*.

**East Tennessee Audubon Society.**—This year has been a notable and memorable one for the East Tennessee Audubon Society. We are very proud to say that we have been the most active of any organization in our state, and therefore have accomplished great success in the work. Mr. Harry Ijams, one of our leading members, owns a wonderful farm, situated on the Tennessee River. Being a naturalist and bird-lover, he has always protected the birds on this wonderful tract of land. In January he offered the Society a lot, if it would get the rest of the land-owners to post their grounds and would build a club-house for its meetings and for educational purposes, to be used by our schools and colleges.

His offer was immediately acted upon, and, as is usual in such cases, a few of our members went to work with a will, determined to win, and the consequences are: One thousand acres of land posted for bird-protection, a club-house for the convenience of bird-lovers, and over two hundred new members. The club-house was built by the members making a drive for subscriptions. It is a three-room house with a large porch overhanging the river, and immediately opposite an island which has no other population than birds. The recep-



tion room will be used for meetings and is large enough to accommodate fifty or more persons. We have had donated quite a collection of birds, nests, and eggs.

Prof. H. C. Fortner, of the University of Tennessee, camped on the preserve in the spring and early summer, and we are delighted with the result of his observations. He found 136 species, 34 families, and 11 orders. So far 65



CLUB HOUSE IN THE BIRD SANCTUARY OF THE EAST TENNESSEE AUDUBON SOCIETY, NEAR KNOXVILLE TENN.

birds were found to be nesting on the reservation. The club-house was named the 'Magnolia Woodward Lodge' to honor Miss Woodward, the founder and mother of our Society. Miss Woodward has been very active in her work in the schools, as has also Mrs. Steinmetz and the writer.—(Mrs.) WALTER BARTON, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

**Florida.**—The popular conservation movement in Florida of late has been the creating of sanctuaries for the preservation of wild life. So popular has this idea become, as the result of the strenuous work of the Audubon Society, that most of the counties have some agitation along this line, and although Pinellas remains the single instance of a full county sanctuary, there are many of the sixty-one counties striving to obtain it. Thomas Edison, Henry Ford, and Edward Bok have estates in Florida and are making their land bird sanctuaries.

The Junior Audubon Clubs continue to increase, and the Junior members this year will well reach over 8,000. We are considering putting a field secretary in the schools for a few months if funds are available. The demand from schools

and clubs from all over the state has overtaxed the strength of the president, who has responded as far as able to all calls, even to speaking a number of times before the Bird and Tree Club, and other organizations at Chautauqua; at the Interstate Palisades Park conference, and elsewhere during her vacation in the North. This month, in addition, she attended the organization meeting of the Florida Game and Fish Protective Association, being on the program of speakers, and later was made an honorary member of that Association in recognition of her work in the state.

The annual March meeting, which this year was held in Jacksonville, was of three days' duration, and awakened fresh interest in all who attended. At the opening reception, held in the Seminole banquet-room, all the officials, from the mayor down, were in the receiving-line, and the city turned out to welcome the State Audubon Society. T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, made the principal address of the evening. The following morning, which was the opening of Bird Day, Mr. Pearson presented motion pictures made by one of the members of his staff, William L. Finley. These were the finest ever seen in the state. He also talked on the value of the work done by the Audubon Societies. These addresses were so interesting and instructive that since appearing at the Imperial Theatre, many requests have come for a repetition at the next annual meeting, which in all probability will be held in Clearwater, Fla., with the Pinellas County Audubon Society as host.

A day was given to forestry and legislation, when Austin Cary, personal representative of Col. W. B. Greeley, chief United States Forester, gave an illustrated talk on reforestation. On Legislative Day, the speakers of note were Hon. W. A. MacWilliams, President of the Senate, and Hon. Frank A. Jennings, Speaker of the House. In addition, the presidents of the prominent state organizations had five minutes in which to tell how they were coöperating with conservation work in the state. Mrs. Katherine B. Tippetts, St. Petersburg, president, presided, and spoke effectively of the value of our birds and forests and adequate legislation for both. Mrs. Kingsmill Marrs, chairman of the Executive Board, and one of the organizers of the State Audubon Society, came all the way from Boston to be present at the annual meeting, and was an inspiration during the business and legislative work. Mrs. Marrs is at all times a firm supporter of the work of the Audubon Society.

The conservation work now being stressed is that leading to the drafting of a well-balanced game bill and to a unification of sentiment along these lines, that all interested organizations may go to Tallahassee and agree upon a single bill, and seek to enact it early in the session.

#### MRS. KIRK MUNROE—1852-1922

The following notice is presented by Mrs. Katherine B. Tippetts:

Mary Barr Munroe, wife of the noted author, Kirk Munroe, and daughter

of another author, Amelia Barr, passed away in Cocoanut Grove on September 8, 1922. Mrs. Munroe, herself an author, in the thirty-nine years she had lived in Florida had so effectively associated herself with the life of the state and so jealously guarded its natural resources, that she will be remembered as one of the pioneer conservationists.

Mrs. Munroe was one of the organizers of the Florida Audubon Society, and was the president and organizer of the Cocoanut Grove Society, which always lay nearest her heart. Her work for legislation for protection of the wild life of the state and for the Junior Audubon Clubs, as well as the creation of bird reservations, will remain in our Audubon history as her true memorial. Her presence was always an inspiration, and she occupied an unique position in the state which cannot be filled. She planned for the next annual Audubon meeting while last ill, and wrote to know if we could not have a 'Song-Bird Luncheon' in connection with it, and make it an event.—CLIFTON W. LOVELAND, *Secretary*.

**Illinois.**—Our activities for this year have been quite varied. The usual lecture course was omitted because of the difficulty in getting as good lecturers as we felt we should have in the work in Illinois, but other work has been done toward bird conservation and the spreading of the gospel of bird protection. A number of reprints of articles which have appeared from time to time in the Illinois Audubon Society Bulletin have been sent out and, the circulation of these bulletins has created an interest in sections of the state in which we have not before been in contact.

The circular entitled 'Cat Ordinances and State Laws' has been sent out as an educational leaflet to assist in arousing a sentiment throughout the state for the proper control of stray cats. It is hoped to get an act through the Legislature at the next session which will put the cat on the same legal footing as the dog. Another circular has been distributed, containing a plan for a course of study for Junior Clubs and for schools. A third reprint contains information, illustrated with appropriate pictures, on the use of bird pictures and the mounting of the same for school-work.

A request has gone to the Society's membership to increase the dues of the active members from \$1 to \$2, and to create a new class of members which shall be called associate members and whose fee shall be \$1. As a result of this appeal we have not only received many favorable responses but have also added a great many new members. During the spring and early summer we received an unusual demand for the United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin entitled 'Fifty Common Birds of Farm and Orchard.' One school alone asked for over five hundred copies. The Audubon Pocket Bird Collection, published by the National Association, has also been very popular.

From December 15 to January 15, 1920-21, a joint exhibit of wild flower and bird pictures and literature was held in the Chicago Art Institute. The



Audubon Society had Dr. Roberts of Minneapolis come and give one of his delightful lectures. The writer, on May 13, attended the joint meeting of the Indiana Audubon Society and the Indiana Nature Study Club at Indianapolis. This was a very delightful gathering and was attended by bird-lovers from many parts of Indiana. A field-trip, a beautiful pageant, and a chicken dinner filled in the program of the day.

The meeting of the A. O. U. is to be held in the Field Museum October 25, 26, 27, and the Illinois Audubon Society, jointly with the Wilson Club, will partake in the entertainment of the distinguished guests who will come from other cities. This is the first meeting of the A. O. U. in the Middle West, and the plans of the meeting include a very fine exhibit of bird paintings, photographs, and so forth. The Audubon Society's Check-List, which has been announced from time to time, is at last in the hands of the printer. The exhaustive work on this Check-List has been done by Benjamin T. Gault, one of the most noted ornithologists of Illinois. It is felt that the Check-List will find a permanent place in bird literature for the Middle West, as it will definitely show, by a colored zonal map, the bird distribution based on geographic and climatic conditions in the state of Illinois.—ORPHEUS M. SCHANTZ, *President*.

**Indiana.**—During the past year our Society has been unusually active, and, as a result, we note with great satisfaction the increased interest on the part of the public in the protection and conservation of our song-birds.

We have worked in close coöperation with our State Department of Conservation and the Department of Public Instruction. We are making an earnest effort to encourage our state departments to take an active interest in bird conservation. They are taking up the work enthusiastically, and we believe the time is not far distant when the Department of Conservation will employ a state ornithologist.

We have published our regular annual bulletin and, in addition, a special bulletin entitled 'Bird Study for Indiana Schools.' This is intended as a manual for teachers to both encourage them in the organization of Junior Audubon Clubs and to assist them in leading the classes. This manual, of which 20,000 were printed, was mailed direct by the State Department of Public Instruction to every teacher in the state. The inquiries for bird literature and the organization of Junior Audubon Clubs following the distribution of this bulletin was nothing short of remarkable. In less than six weeks we had organized 82 Junior Audubon Clubs with a membership of 3,527.

In coöperation with the Department of Conservation, we have had Prof. A. A. Allen, of Cornell University, prepare a most interesting and instructive lecture illustrated by 100 beautifully colored slides. These are available for the use of any individual, club, or organization interested in bird study.

The annual meeting was held at Indianapolis, May 12 and 13. We had as

our principal speaker, Norman McClintock, of Pittsburgh. More than 1,000 people attended his first public lecture. In the evening he was given a reception at the Herron Art Institute, which was attended by more than 200 invited guests. After the reception he showed his moving pictures of bird-life, which were truly wonderful. These films represent the highest stage of modern motion photography.

On the second day, early bird-hikes were taken and at noon we held our annual business session at Riverside Park pavilion, after which we took a tramp up the old canal for a distance of two miles to a beautifully wooded tract where the Indiana Nature Study Club put on the pageant 'Spring.' This was indeed a most beautiful and appropriate spectacle. Following this we took another tramp of a mile after which more than one hundred of our members sat down to an elaborate chicken dinner which ended the program.

Our Executive Committee is planning an active program for the coming year, and it is our intention to direct our energies very largely to encouraging bird-study in the public schools, believing this the most fertile soil for cultivation, because if we teach children of this generation to love and enjoy the birds, they will accomplish more in their protection than all the game-wardens that can be employed by the state.—FRANK C. EVANS, *Secretary*.

**Maryland.**—The year 1921-22 ends for the Maryland Audubon Society with a record of great activity and substantial growth. The Society held fourteen meetings at the Maryland Academy of Sciences, of which six were devoted to study-talks directed by Chalmers Brumbaugh and illustrated by mounted specimens of bird-skins. One evening of moving pictures, loaned by the United States Department of Agriculture, was open to the public.

At the other meetings the Society was addressed by: Dr. Paul Bartsch, Dr. T. S. Palmer, and Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, of Washington, D. C.; and Dr. A. A. Allen, of Ithaca, N. Y. Other addresses were made by J. M. Sommers and Frederick C. Lincoln.

Three bird-walks were taken, led by Percy T. Blogg. The president of the Society gave two talks on the need for bird-protection to women's clubs and attended the convention of the National Association of Audubon Societies in New York City, where the Maryland Audubon Society was especially commended for its splendid record for the year 1920-21.

On May 16, the Society held a joint meeting in the Engineering Hall of the Johns Hopkins University, with the Hopkins Naturalists' Club, the Guilford Association, and the Wild Flower Protection Association, at which Dr. A. A. Allen, of Cornell University, was the speaker. His subject was 'Birds and Flowers,' and was illustrated with lantern slides, photographed and colored by himself. This meeting, to which the public was invited, was largely attended and formed a fitting close to a series of lectures by some of the foremost ornithologists of the country.

With the opportunities which our Society offers for study and entertainment, we may confidently expect to continue to enlarge our membership and increase our usefulness to the community.—(Mrs.) BAKER HULL, *President*.

**Massachusetts.**—We are glad to report a busy and, we believe, an effective year's work. The sustaining membership steadily increases, being now well over the 4,000 mark. We also have enrolled to date 669 life members. To the backing of this large body of devoted and enthusiastic members the Society owes such measure of success as it has attained. The office at 66 Newbury Street, Boston, has come to be recognized as state headquarters for information and assistance in all matters of bird-study and bird-protection. From it steadily go forth literature, traveling lectures, lecturers, definite plans and instructions for bird-work of all kinds, help to birds and bird-lovers.

The Society continues to publish its *Bulletin* which grows in size and the interest and importance of the matter contained. The *Bulletin* goes free monthly to all sustaining and life members. Its annual calendar, beautifully illustrated with colored pictures of birds, through the courtesy of the National Association, reaches an edition of 2,000 this year. Its three Bird-Charts, showing seventy-two birds, life size and in colors, carry the good work of the Society into schools, libraries, and private homes in practically every state in the Union.

The past year has been one of great importance in its Sanctuary work. Through the generosity of more than a thousand of its members it was enabled to purchase an estate of 45 acres, with suitable buildings for a permanent home for its Bird Sanctuary. The location is in the midst of a region filled with bird-life, at Sharon, Mass., 18 miles from Boston and easily reached by railroad or motor. Owners of the surrounding region, to the extent of about 1,000 acres, have placed their lands under the care of the Society for bird-protection purposes. There, under the oversight of the resident superintendent, Harry G. Higbee, all wild life is protected and a perpetual demonstration of the best methods of protection and Sanctuary administration carried on.

That the general public appreciates the value of this work is shown by the great interest taken in it. Between May 1 and September 1, 3,000 people, many from distant regions, registered as visitors at this Sanctuary and carried away with them at least some part of the lessons demonstrated there. In all its work, as in previous years, the Massachusetts Society appreciates the good will and friendly guidance of the National Association of Audubon Societies.—WINTHROP PACKARD, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

**Michigan.**—The activities of this Society for the five years past have consisted chiefly of those of our devoted president, Mrs. Edith C. Munger, who alone has kept the Society alive against a time of possible rejuvenation. Her Bird Study Outline, prepared as Audubon Chairman of the State Federa-



tion of Woman's Clubs, has been widely used through the state. She has talked to thousands of school children, among them those of the Coldwater Children's Home, whom she found most eager and interested. She has exhibited at fairs, Granges, and other meetings; led a week of Bird Classes at the Y. W. C. A. Camp at Vestaburg, in 1920, and a similar week in 1921 at the Ypsilanti Normal College Summer School. Last May the time was ripe for reorganization, which was effected at Jackson, reëlecting the president whose vision had insured the Society's life. The new work is starting out with a swing, and next fall there will be a full year's progress to report.—(Miss) GENEVA SMITHE, *Secretary-Treasurer*.



HERMANN VON SCHRENK  
President Missouri Audubon Society

**New Jersey.**—Our activities have continued along the several well-fixed lines as in the past. The enrolment of new members, as compared with the inevitable losses from death, resignation, and delinquency, shows better results than those of last year. During the year the Society enrolled 2 life members, 23 sustaining members, 174 members, and 1 associate member. The total receipts for the year, including the previous balance, were \$7,254.17, the total disbursements, \$6,057.67, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,196.50.

The results in legislative effort would have been extremely discouraging if an Audubon Society could afford to be discouraged by one year's setback. The Legislature repealed the Bobolink Protection Law, passed at our behest the year before, and in spite of a very strong public protest. It enacted a cat measure that would have been merely farcical, had the Governor not vetoed

it, and it refused to enact the reasonable and conservative Cat License Bill introduced by this Society.

As has been the case yearly, with few exceptions, since its organization, this Society coöperated with the National Association in the Junior Audubon Class work in the schools, and of these there were organized in New Jersey 222, with a total membership of 9,281. The twelfth annual meeting of the Society was held in Newark, October 10, 1922. The business session met as usual in the Newark Free Public Library, by courtesy of the Newark Museum Association. In addition to the regular address of the president, the reports of secretary and treasurer, and the auditing committee were read and, reports were presented on behalf of member organizations as follows: Ridgewood Audubon Society, Newark Bird Club, Montclair Bird Club, Englewood Bird Club, and the Chiakong Tribe of the Woodcraft League. A number of interesting communications were read, and a brief discussion of squirrels, Blue Jays and Screech Owls *versus* song-birds took place. The previous Board of Trustees was, on motion, unanimously reëlected.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees immediately followed that of the Society, and at the same place. Routine business was transacted, Legislative, Membership, and Publicity Committees appointed, and, on motion, the incumbent officers were unanimously reëlected.

At the public session in the evening, in the auditorium of the Newark State Normal School, Dr. Arthur A. Allen presented a particularly interesting, as well as instructive, address on 'Birds in Their Relation to Man,' illustrated by motion pictures, showing what birds do for man, and what man may do for the birds.—BEECHER S. BOWDISH, *Secretary*.

**Ohio.**—We had a new plan of program during the past year. It might almost be said that our Society hibernated for the winter, coming back to renewed life in February, from which time the work of spreading propaganda for our feathered friends was attacked with 'vim, vigor, and victory.' The meetings were largely attended and intensely enjoyed by all, for Mrs. Hansen's delightfully informing talk in November, Prof. Harris M. Benedict's more scientific address in February, and Mrs. Lewis Hopkins' scholarly paper read before the Society in March, made up a program that may well cause any Society to feel gratified. In April, Guy C. Caldwell, of Massachusetts, gave a varied program, illustrated with beautiful colored slides showing trees, flowers, and birds, and he imitated the songs of many of the latter. The Society spent much of its surplus funds in order to send Mr. Caldwell before the children of the schools. In all, he addressed about ten thousand pupils, who received him with great enthusiasm.

Some of those who always deserve 'honorable mention' for work done in the past year in behalf of bird-life, are our president, William C. Kramer, Miss Dora Hargitt, and Miss Kate Sweeney. The Society shows a slow but steady

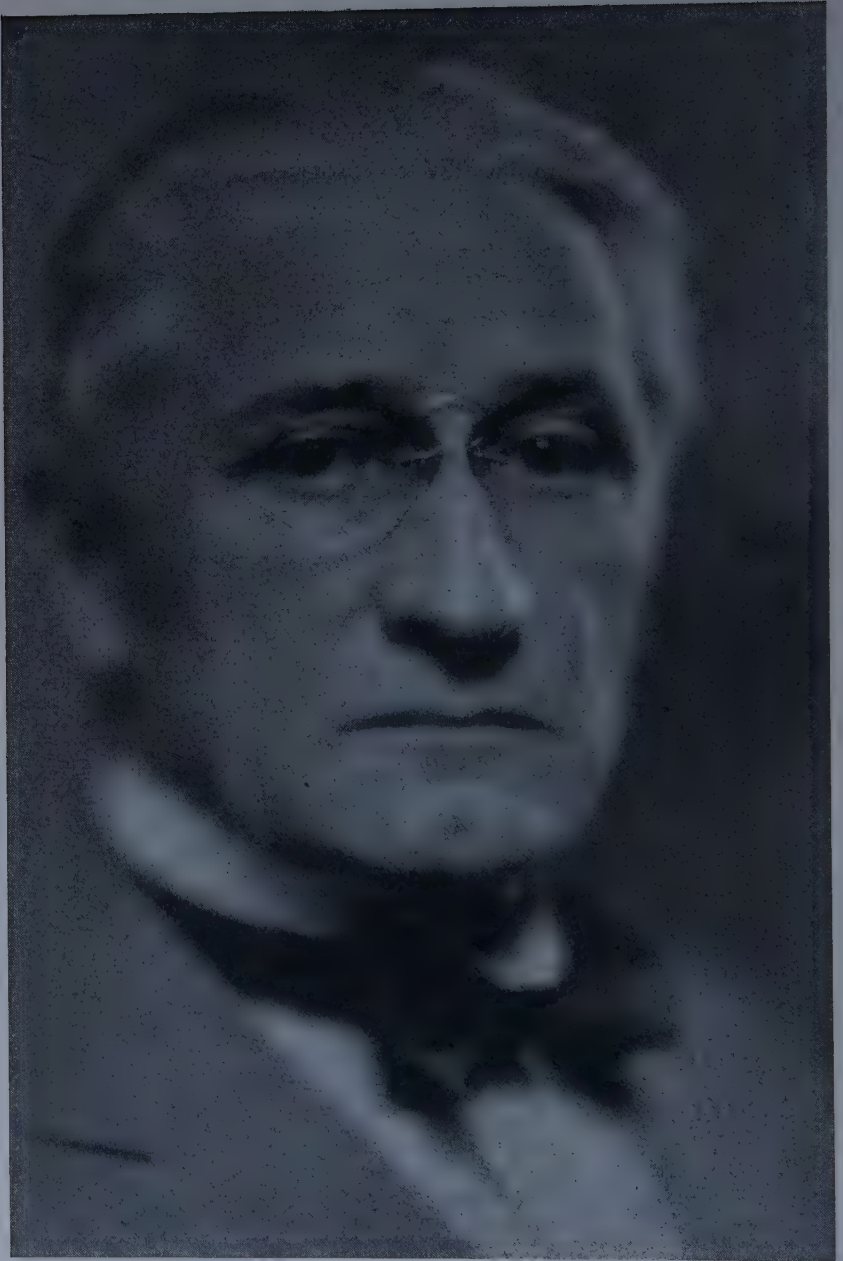
growth in the adult membership, and the sentiment for birds is very evident. Instances are frequently reported to show the changed attitude of boy toward bird, due to the steady and persistent effort on the part of various workers. A group of Clifton boys discovered the nest of a Meadowlark in a vacant lot where they intended to have a baseball game and immediately adjourned to the street, lest they should frighten the mother bird or hurt the eggs. There are many such instances recorded to show that the Ohio Society has not been idle. The sentiment for nature-study is growing constantly and the work of this Society in the past twenty-one years is one that has been well rewarded. Birds are plentiful and some, like the Mockingbird, which had disappeared when they were not protected, are to be found in constantly increasing numbers in Ohio.

In my experience as a teacher I have found that, without exception, all boys in the school seem to be enthusiastic admirers of birds. This can only be the result of the seed planted early in their lives by someone who has learned the value of the birds. We hope to make the next year the banner year of the Society's history, for it will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization, and some of the charter members are still with us, to marvel at its progress.—  
KATHERINE RATTERMAN, *Secretary*.

**Oregon.**—Our state Society has made fair progress during the year past. The Junior work, which we regard as the most important part of our activities, was ably and enthusiastically covered by Mrs. Gale. She knows how to interest parents, teachers, and children; it is to this skill in the presentation of the subject that we owe much of the favorable public opinion enjoyed by this Society. The Saturday evening talks upon birds and other outdoor subjects, illustrated with slides and moving pictures, under the management of our vice-president, W. A. Eliot, continue to please large audiences. These talks are to be continued this year with a greater variety of subjects and more varied speakers.

The lantern-slides of northwestern birds, drawn and colored by Bruce Horsfall, completed last year with text for the accompanying lecture by Mr. Eliot, have called forth much favorable comment. We have two sets of these beautiful slides for use in the field. Our fourth annual Art Exhibition was held last spring, in coöperation with the Department of Botany of the University of Oregon, and consisted of photographs and paintings of wild birds and their nests, with water-color studies of the wild flowers of the state, supplemented by a most pleasing display of natural wild flowers blooming at that time. Thousands of our people, both school children and grown-ups, received pleasure and instruction from this exhibit.

As we move along, the young people fall into line with the enthusiasm of youth to carry forward what others have laid down; so may it ever be.—  
EMMA J. WELTY, *Corresponding Secretary*.



CASPAR WHITNEY  
President Audubon Society of Irvington-on-Hudson, New York



**West Virginia Audubon Society.**—At the solicitation of our Society, Hon. A. B. Brooks, State Game Protector, delivered an illustrated wild-life lecture in Parkersburg early in March, which was very entertaining, as well as instructive. He showed several slides of song-birds and their nests, taken in their native environments. The lecture was well attended and aroused much interest in nature-study among adults as well as the pupils in the schools.

During the past winter, to create a friendly rivalry among the pupils of the manual-training department in the junior high school, our Society offered first and second prizes for the best bird-houses. Utility was to be the first consideration by the judges, and workmanship next. The prizes were awarded in May, a dozen or more boys competing, with a very creditable exhibit.—WALTER DONAGHHO, *Secretary*.

**Audubon Club of Norristown (Pa.).**—Our Club has held its regular quarterly meetings during the year, and each time there has been a large and enthusiastic audience. Our lecturers have included A. S. Martin, Dr. Arthur A. Allen, who spoke on 'Birds in their Relation to Man,' James P. Chapin, on 'Birds in the Belgian Congo,' and C. J. Pennock on 'Birds of the Gulf Coast of Florida.' These lectures have been highly instructive and entertaining and have been followed by most interesting motion pictures, dealing with bird-, plant-, and insect-life.

The meetings of the Society, held as usual in the Regar Museum, are a real inspiration to all lovers of our feathered friends and do much to encourage bird-protection in the community. Our members have done much individually along the line of feeding birds in winter and are also greatly interested in a bird-chart, on which is recorded the names of birds seen in a locality on certain dates and other interesting items. We have increased our membership and are looking forward to a very successful year.—ISABELLE WALKER, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

**Audubon Society of Irvington-on-Hudson (N. Y.).**—This Society was organized in 1920. Caspar Whitney is the president. There are now 140 members and an awakened interest in the whole community. In the past year, twelve feeding-stations and twelve baths have been maintained, besides many not reported to the Society. Fifty suet-holders have been placed about the village and about the same number of bird-houses have been erected. The Society gave a large bird-bath to the village, which was placed on the lawn of the Presbyterian Church.

There are bird-classes in all the schools and the children have been on numerous bird-walks. The Society has offered prizes to the school children for the best bird-pictures taken between now and December 1. Mr. Job and Louis A. Fuertes have given very interesting lectures which have added greatly to the number of people who have become interested. The Society is very

young and the village small, but we hope to extend our activities in many ways.—MARY C. NISBIT, *Secretary*.

**Audubon Society of Western Pennsylvania.**—Our past year has been a very satisfactory and successful one. The seventh annual banquet was held at the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, March 25, 1922, with an attendance of 135 members. Three of our own members were the speakers of the evening. John D. Meyer made an eloquent plea for more altruism on the part of bird- and nature-lovers; Prof. George R. Green, of State College, Pa., gave an address on the relation of trees to birds; and T. Walter Weiseman gave a remarkable and unique exhibition of his moving pictures. A memorial to the State Game Commissioner was adopted, urging protection for the Raven, which is almost extinct in Pennsylvania.

We scheduled eighteen field-trips during the year, most of which were very well attended. Our most successful outing was held at Bradford Woods, May 13, on which occasion 63 species of birds were seen. A Christmas bird census was taken for the first time in the history of the Society. Ten different parties participated and 30 species and 1,200 individuals were noted. A synopsis of this census was published in our local papers. We plan to conduct a similar census in 1922 on a much more extensive scale. Two of our outings were scheduled for the Junior Audubon Societies. There are fifty of these societies in Pittsburgh, with a membership of 2,000 children. On April 11, our statistical secretary, George M. Sutton, gave a wireless talk on 'The Bird Citizens of Pittsburgh' from station KDKA of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. This talk was broadcasted to thousands and proved to be a valuable publicity feature.

We regret to chronicle the loss of Thomas L. McConnell, a most enthusiastic bird-lover and a very keen observer. Our 'Country Rambler' paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of 'Whip-poor-will Tom,' as some of his intimate friends called him, in the *Pittsburgh Sun* on October 18, under the title of 'The Trail of Sorrow.' A number of our members paid visits to our tract in the State Forest Reservation, near Ligonier, at various times during the year and observed the birds of the Allegheny Mountain Region.—JESSE L. JONES, *Executive Secretary*.

**Bird Club of Long Island.**—One of the most important things which happened to the Bird Club the past year was the meeting of the Club which, through the courtesy of Mrs. Willard Straight, was held at her house in Westbury, in October. Thirty villages were represented and so much interest was shown by the unexpectedly large audience that the Executive Committee is planning for two more such meetings this season.

Mr. Pearson, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, gave a most interesting talk; Mrs. Sage, our field agent, gave a brief description

of her method of work in the public schools and showed the 'Suet bags' which have proved so popular with the birds; and not the least interesting part of the meeting was the open discussion which took place. Mr. Pearson told of the aims and purposes of the Audubon Society and of the work it is doing in helping enforce existing laws and in getting legislation for the protection of rapidly disappearing birds. Few of us realize how much our National Association has accomplished and still has to do. The fight for protection has literally had to be carried to the floors of the senates and legislatures of the different states. Even today, a constant watch must be kept on state and National legislatures to prevent the passage of such a bill as was recently brought up at Albany which will give farmers permission to shoot Robins when, in their opinion, they become a menace to crops. This means, of course, that they would be indiscriminately destroyed.

Those of us who were appalled at the steady increase in the demand for aigrettes which Mr. Bok speaks of in his autobiography, and which he seems to think was due to the campaign carried on in his magazines to discourage the wearing of these feathers, could well believe Mr. Pearson's accounts of the wholesale attempts to break the law prohibiting their importation and sale. However, it is encouraging to know that the legislation that has been enforced and the organization of many bird clubs has made a very perceptible difference in the number and varieties of birds which we can all appreciate.

Perhaps not many of us realize how many varieties there are on Long Island. William Beebe, while staying with a member of the Bird Club in August, 1921, on Dosoris Island, counted fifty different kinds of birds in two days.

The field agent has given 113 talks and lectures, speaking to public schools, clubs, and other organizations as will appear in her report. There has been an unusual amount of sickness in the schools, and Mrs. Sage has been ill herself, which has made the number of talks given this year less than last year.

We have printed and distributed large cards which carry excerpts from the Penal Code regarding the sale and carrying of weapons, and also directions for winter feeding of birds. These cards have been greatly sought after by the school principals, game-wardens, and have been reprinted in many of the local newspapers, and hung in post offices, schools and railways stations. Mrs. Sage and the little Ford coupe with 'The Bird Club of Long Island' on the panel of the doors, and known as 'Birdie,' is well known from one end of the Island to the other. Requests for her to speak before other organizations and to small groups of members have been gladly complied with whenever possible.

It will be noted that we are still only fifty-five per cent self-supporting, and we hope that a sufficient number of new members may be secured during the coming year to give us a large enough income to make it unnecessary for us to accept funds from the National Association of Audubon Societies which they might devote to carrying forward the work in unorganized territories,—ETHEL C. DERBY, *Secretary*.

**Bird Conservation Club of Bangor (Maine).**—The first official act of our Club the past year was to vote \$100 to make our Club a life member of the National Association of Audubon Societies. We have wanted to do this for several years, but the regular work kept our treasury low. The Herbert K. Job lecture, which was a great success, helped us to reach the goal. The monthly meetings have been profitable and interesting. Through the fall, winter, and spring, one of our members has contributed monthly a 'Bird Lover's Column' to one of the daily papers. This has aroused public interest in our work. In April we gave a motion picture entertainment of bird films at the opera house.

The Club has been much interested in the bird-banding movement, through the active work of one of its members. This year, with a superintendent of public schools in sympathy with our aims, we have done more work in the schools of Bangor than ever before. In coöperation with the manual training department and the public library, we offered prizes for the six best constructed nesting-boxes. The exhibition was a success and many nesting-boxes were sold to interested buyers. The Club has given Audubon Charts to six of the suburban schools. We have made great efforts to form Junior Audubon Clubs in the schools, and there are now several flourishing Clubs started. In some schools, where the teachers felt that they could not form Clubs, the interest in birds has been stimulated, and we look for more Clubs next year. Our field meetings are a great feature and highly enjoyable.

In January, Mrs. Florence Buzzell, for six years president of our Club, died after a lingering illness. Mrs. Buzzell was an ardent lover of nature. Everything in God's great out-of-doors appealed to her, but the birds were especially dear, and it was in her heart that the 'Bird Conservation Club' found birth. The birds will never have a more appreciative, loyal friend than she. It is our ambition to erect a beautiful bird fountain in Summit Park, a place much frequented by birds, in memory of Florence Bragg Buzzell, our Club's founder and first president. We are now bending all our energies towards raising the necessary funds.—ALICE B. BROWN, *Secretary*.

**Bird-Lovers' Club of Brooklyn (N. Y.).**—The past year meetings were held on the second Tuesday evening of each month from October to June, inclusive, at the Children's Museum. Talks by members of the Club were given on 'Migration,' illustrated with charts; 'Winter Birds' and 'Spring Birds' seen at Prospect Park from 1914-21, each accompanied by color prints of the birds discussed; 'Warblers,' with which water-color sketches were also shown of each species; 'Treatment of Bird-Skins for Study Specimens,' with several mounted specimens for illustration. At other meetings 'Round Robins' have been the special feature of the evening, or a visit to the exhibition rooms of the Museum to study the collection of birds which are classified in cases according to seasons in Prospect Park and the 'Birds We Read About.' At



each meeting it is the custom for members who have been afield during the preceding month to give three-minute reports of observations.

The Club has joined with other parties in several field-trips and has expressed its sympathy with the measure to conserve the Quail in this country; also it has written to United States Senators of New York and Representatives of Brooklyn urging their support of Mr. Barbour's amended bill to establish the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park. During the past two years the Club has kept posters at some of the entrances of Prospect Park, and this year fresh ones, painted in oils, have been placed in the frames provided for that purpose.—E. TIPLIN, *Secretary*.

**Brookline (Mass.) Bird Club.**—Our Club has enjoyed a most successful year. As in other years, our principal activity has been our walks. These are held on Saturdays and holidays, and during the spring migration season, early in the morning, each day except Thursdays, and on late Wednesday afternoons. These have been so well attended that in nearly every case, during the spring and early fall months, two or more trips have been conducted on the same day. Many of our members have become greatly interested in bird-banding and have done some excellent work.

Our meetings have been well attended. The speakers have been as follows: L. T. Little, 'The Birds of Nova Scotia;' Horace Taylor, 'Fuentes' Bird Drawings;' Dr. John B. Brainerd, 'A Bird Trip in the Yosemite;' Rev. Manley B. Townsend, 'Following Nature's Trail;' L. R. Talbot, 'Bird-Banding Experiences in Thomasville, Georgia.' In February we held an exhibition of bird-paintings by Ralph A. Quinby, of Dorchester.—(Mrs.) MARY MOORE KAN, *Secretary*.

**Buck Hill (Pa.) Nature Club.**—Although nature in its entirety lies within the scope of the Buck Hill Nature Club, birds are kept always in the foreground. Buck Hill Falls, Pa., the seat of the Club, is a bird sanctuary, within whose limits nest nearly fourscore species of birds. Throughout the Club season, which extended over the months of July and August, bird-walks were taken on the average of four times weekly, two of them at daybreak. They formed a part of the study course that, for adults, consisted of two classes daily, five days a week. The Junior Classes met once every day except Sunday. Attendance at the classes this summer totaled 1,188, a new high record.

At the Club exhibit at the Barrett Township Fair, which is held annually in August at Buck Hill Falls, emphasis was laid upon the value of birds. Literature, generously supplied by the Audubon Society, was distributed among the hundreds of visitors to our booth. We endeavored also to combat the popular enmity toward 'good' snakes and to further the campaign for wild-flower preservation. (The uprooting or picking of plants and flowers is prohibited at Buck Hill Falls.)



A FRIENDLY VIREO AT BUCK HILL FALLS, PA.

Photographed by Ernest Cortis



A WOOD THRUSH AND HER YOUNG

Photographed by Ernest Cortis

The Club Director, Edward H. Parry, of Wyncote, Pa., assumed personal charge of the adult activities, while the Junior Classes were in the hands of his assistants, Miss Miriam Louise Stirl, of Reading, Pa., and Miss Eleanor Wharton, of Philadelphia. To supplement the classes, both afield and within doors, and the campfire suppers and all-day botanizing and 'birding' trips, the Club presented a free lecture course at the Inn, bringing to Buck Hill Falls the following named speakers: Frank Morton Jones, Wilmington, Del.; Dr. Mayville W. Twitchell, Assistant State Geologist of New Jersey; Prof. C. L. Harrington, New York City; Prof. George B. Kaiser, University of Pennsylvania; Henry J. Fry, Columbia University; and Dr. E. T. Wheery, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—(Mrs.) MARGARET S. STRATTAN, *Secretary*.

**Burroughs-Audubon Nature Club of Rochester (N. Y.).**—The past year has been for our Club a memorable one. Perhaps our greatest experience in creating interest was through the fitting up of a Nature Room in the Municipal Museum which is open to the public and under the direct supervision of the Club. In it will be cases for mounted birds, four containing specimens of all the native species of Rochester and vicinity, including the migrants. With a start of 94 birds, more are to be added as dead birds are found, only one of a kind being used. There will also be a botanical collection including native wild flowers and ferns, cases of butterflies, moths, and insects, shells, and geological specimens. In a room adjoining the Nature Room will be the library. It will contain books on birds and other subjects. Periodicals and magazines on the above subjects, such as BIRD-LORE and others that may be suggested from time to time, will also be there.

At our annual meeting our president, William B. Hoot, gave a very interesting description of his summer spent at Enos Mill's camp at Long's Peak, Colo., illustrating his talk with colored slides. At another meeting, in March, W. L. G. Edson, one of our valued members, spoke on 'The Winter Birds', illustrated with slides. Meetings were held regularly through the spring, summer and fall months. A growing interest in the study of shore-birds is noticeable. We have held several meetings where we could study the birds in their favorite resorts around the marshy ponds and bays skirting the lake shore. The Club stands ready to unite its efforts with the Fish and Game Protective Association of Monroe County to have better administration of the local bird and animal laws to the end that such life may be protected. Sausage roasts at the end of some of our walks in the fall added a little social life to the Club. (Miss) HARRIET GANUNG, *Secretary*.

**Burroughs Nature Study Club of Johnstown (N. Y.).**—Our only accomplishment of note this year is the erection of a handsome cement bird-bath in the Courthouse Park, within a few feet of the old courthouse which occupied

so prominent a part in the recent pageantry commemorative of the County's one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. (Perhaps even the busy New Yorkers' eyes may have caught a glimpse, in the daily papers, of this renaissance, in memory of the days when Indians instead of strikers threatened the public welfare!) As to the officers of our Club, the personnel remains the same as when published in BIRD-LORE several months ago. Our annual election of officers does not take place until next month.—MARGARET E. RAYMOND, *Secretary*.

**Chautauqua (N. Y.) Bird and Tree Club.**—Our Club began its work in June with the added inspiration gained through the presence of the sixteenth biennial convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs at Chautauqua. Mrs. Robert A. Miller, president of the Club, was the chairman of the Convention Hospitality Committee, and twenty-four members of the Club worked with her on this and other committees. The first reception, attended by about five hundred people, was held in Miller Park, adjoining which is a charming woodland garden. Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, the owner, recently transformed this from a barren plot into a paradise of verdure with bird-boxes, fountain, and large hospitable bird-shelter. During the year we gave \$1,000 toward the improvement of an unsightly area around the traction station. Two friends gave a marble bird-bath and Italian bench for this park.

On Saturday afternoons, informal meetings were held. One of these took the form of a trip to five beautiful gardens—those of Mrs. Edison, Mrs. Munger, Miss Merrill, Dr. Jewett, and Mrs. Praisted. Mrs. Thomas Edison spoke at the first meeting. In succeeding meetings Mr. Van Cleve gave a talk on 'Wild Flowers.' Mr. Retan, the forester, spoke on 'Chautauqua Trees' and on 'Birds.' Miss Anna Maxwell Jones gave a talk on 'Gardens and Flowers,' and Mrs. Goodrich Smith identified numerous flowers and birds. Mrs. Tibbetts gave a comprehensive exposition of bird protection with charts and pictures, and presented information showing the menace of cats to bird-life. A resolution was adopted providing for action against tramp cats. Dr. G. Clyde Fisher lectured at the amphitheatre on 'John Burroughs,' giving the audience a delightful home acquaintance with the great naturalist.

The season closed with the annual club supper attended by two hundred people. Mr. Arthur Bestor, president of Chautauqua Institution, presided and gave a talk in which he thanked the Club for its work. Mr. Lorado Taft, the sculptor, was the guest of honor.—HELEN B. NORTON, *Corresponding Secretary*.

**Community Bird Club, Wells River, Vt., and Woodsville, N. H.**—The Club maintains a membership of twenty-eight and it now includes in its study not only birds but other nature-study. We have held during the year 1921-22, ten meetings, taking a vacation in July and August. Our programs have been



varied and interesting. One of our members specialized in college upon astronomy and is interested in forestry; another has reported a migration list for a number of years to the Biological Survey and is engaged in bird-banding; others are interested in plant-life, so that we have many interesting papers.

Each year we plan for one meeting for the public with a speaker from the outside. We secured the secretary of the New Hampshire Audubon Society this last year, who brought with him some colored slides and gave an interesting and instructive talk. On Arbor Day, one member, who is especially interested in birds, went into the grades in the school and gave each one a talk on "The Utility of the Birds." Several bird-walks have been taken with school children. A number of feeding-stations are maintained. Considerable interest is aroused in the introduction of the English Pheasant into this section. Another member, president of the Junior Audubon Society, manufactures nesting-boxes.—(Mrs.) M. G. BATCHELDER, *Secretary*.

**Cumberland County (Maine) Audubon Society.**—Our annual meeting was held in April. The treasurer's report showed the finances of the organization to be satisfactory. More than one hundred new members have joined the Society the past season. The constitution and by-laws have been revised, also the Society has been incorporated and has purchased Western Egg Rock, a small island in Muscongus Bay, as a breeding-place for the Laughing Gulls. We have placed a warden in charge. The activities of the Society may be judged by the following list of committees: Membership, Program, Bird-Box, Cat-License, Bird-Day Program, and Advisory Committee for Attracting Birds to our Home Gardens.

The Junior Audubon Society has been organized, with many enthusiastic members and able leaders. The chairman, Mrs. Caroline B. Rolfe of the Junior Society, writes of her work: "After our good Governor, Percival P. Baxter, set aside April 14, 1922, to be observed as Bird Day all over the state of Maine, the associate members of the Cumberland County Audubon Society, who are teachers in the city of Portland, were appointed as a committee to plan a program for that day in the schools. They invited several members of the Society to speak to the children in different schools, and hundreds of children were invited to join with the Society in its work for the wild birds. The program was splendidly arranged by the Committee and several large Junior Clubs were formed. The Jackson School deserves special mention as its teachers have formed three large Clubs. As this is the very beginning of the Junior work in Portland, the Committee feels encouraged and hopes to send names of more Junior Clubs in the near future."

The chairman (and originator of the idea), Mrs. Edwin Gehring, writes of the work of the Advisory Committee on 'Attracting Birds to our Home Gardens' as follows: "With the realization that there are hundreds of persons in our city—as well as in the whole country—to whom the desire has recently come

to know our wild birds, one of the members of our organization conceived the idea of forming a committee whose privilege and duty it should be to go to homes by invitation and there advise how to attract the birds to the surroundings." The Society eagerly adopted the idea. A Committee of four called the 'Advisory Committee on Attracting Birds to the Home Gardens' was formed and as soon as it was clear in their minds what subjects to treat at any such interviews, a notice was inserted in one of the daily papers. In one hour after the paper's publication a call came from a member of a Grange, representing about fifty homes, asking if our Committee would address a Grange meeting and give our suggestions and advice to the many who would be there. A week later the Committee was called to meet with a group of over one hundred persons, then with one of the Parent-Teachers' Association. Individual calls from homes and questions upon the subject come in over the telephone.

There have been six program meetings and five directors meetings. An address, in November, was given by Arthur H. Norton on 'The Herring Gull and What Protection Will do for Birds,' illustrated by fine stuffed specimens. In December, Dr. Alfred O. Gross, of Bowdoin College, spoke on the 'Junior Audubon Societies of Brunswick.'

In January, T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, delivered a fine illustrated lecture on the 'Necessity of Conserving Bird Life.' The April meeting was addressed by Capt. Herbert G. Spinney, of Bath, Maine, who spoke on 'Bird Life as Seen on the Island of Seguin' where he was keeper of the lighthouse for some years.—(Mrs.) GEORGE F. BLACK, *Secretary-Clerk*.

**Dana (N. Y.) Natural History Society.**—The annual Bird Day lecture established by our Society for the school children of Albany was held in Chancellor's Hall on Friday, April 7. A large and enthusiastic audience was gathered there. Dr. Clarke, director of the State Museum, introduced the speaker, Prof. Arthur A. Allen, of Cornell University, who gave a most informing and delightful lecture on 'What the Birds Are Doing for Man.' He was listened to with closest attention, and at the conclusion we all felt greatly indebted to these tiny citizens of the air for eating the slugs, insects, and other destructive vermin. A feature of the lecture was the exhibit of bird-houses made by the school children, and a very wonderful one that had taken the prize.—(Mrs.) CHARLES SELKIRKE, *President*.

**Doylestown (Pa.) Nature Club.**—Our Club has grown from 7 members in 1907 to 250 adults and 50 juniors in 1922. The Bird Sanctuary at Fort-Hill, Doylestown, the home of Dr. H. C. Mercer, was dedicated in 1917, and is under the care of the Nature Club of Doylestown. Warning posters are placed at the five entrances, consequently the birds have found a 'haven of rest' and protection, and many species build their nests and raise their young in unex-

pected places. Generations of the same family of birds and animals have felt the protection, and are increasing in number, due to their security. It is impossible to tell the exact number of species which enjoy the hospitality of Fort-Hill. A safe estimate of those noted during the year would be seventy-five species.

Dr. Mercer has made the following interesting observations: A pair of Barn Swallows has built a nest under the cloister of the castle in which Dr. Mercer lives, and raised a brood for three successive years in the same nest, which they have repaired each year. A pair of Sparrow Hawks built their house in the chimney and reared a family of four for three successive years. A Cooper's Hawk winters at the Sanctuary and has a propensity for *white* Pigeons. A peculiar feature of this particular bird is he will only kill Pigeons in foggy weather, then methodically put the feathers in heaps. Nighthawks, which are rather rare in this locality, visit the Sanctuary. The Quails and Pheasants are becoming quite numerous and tame.

Killdeers lay their eggs on a much-traveled cinder path, used daily by vehicles, but for two years they have escaped harm.

The Junior members are being taught the value of birds, trees, and flowers, and during severe weather they provide feed for the bird-boxes and place suet in the holders which are fastened to the trees. A wild-flower garden has started at Fort-Hill, and in time the Nature Club hopes to have all the flowers and trees native to Bucks County growing at the Sanctuary.—(Mrs.) I. M. JAMES, *President*.



A WOODCOCK FRIEND OF THE DOYLESTOWN (PA.) NATURE CLUB

**Englewood (N. J.) Bird Club.**—This Club, organized in 1915, enters upon the seventh year of its work with 290 active members. Regular monthly meetings of the Club are held from October until April, with splendid attendance at each meeting. During May, six early morning bird-walks were taken, under the leadership of Walden DeWitt Miller of the Department of Ornithology of the American Museum of Natural History. The Club has active Protection, Field-Study, Publicity and Program Committees. The Protection Committee erected a shelter and installed a feeding-tray at one of the country clubs and, working with the Publicity Committee, aroused much general interest and activity by placing a complete and attractive exhibition of feeding-devices, baths, bird-houses, and books on bird-lore in a prominent store-window during a week in the late fall. The Publicity Committee has done able work through the local paper, the object being to make all citizens 'ex officio' members of the Bird Club. The program of the season was arranged to further hold the attention of the general public who were invited to the popular lectures.

The chief attractions were: A lecture by Dr. Frank M. Chapman on 'Fall Migrations,' a matinee lecture by Professor Allen, of Cornell University, on 'Bird Protection,' with slides and motion pictures, for the school children, which was repeated in the evening for the Club and its friends; Dan Fellows Platt on 'Our National Parks' with beautiful pictures; Charles Gorst, of Boston, in his very popular and instructive series of bird-call imitations, with paintings of the birds.

Members were given a surprise test at another meeting, being asked to identify numerous skins and the Audubon Chart illustrations. This resulted in some immediate and intensive bird-study. The membership is increasing. The treasurer's report shows net assets of \$165 on September 30, 1922.—  
AMY C. PARKHURST, *Secretary*.

**Forest Hills Gardens (N. Y.) Audubon Society.**—Our Audubon Society is going quietly and steadily on as it has ever since the organization on April 9, 1914. The aims of the Society have been to attract birds to the village and then to keep them here and to interest the residents in these feathered friends. The birds are needed to save the priceless trees, shrubs, and flowers from the pests that would destroy them, and their songs are needed to lift the men and women, boys and girls, from things material. Bird-houses have been placed in hospitable trees, in private yards and in the parks, and the people have been encouraged to keep the houses clean and ready for the occupants. Generous and friendly winter-feeding of many pounds of grain has saved the life of many a bird when the snow has been on the ground.

All through the years, a continuous program of education has been carried on by the organization to interest the adults in the birds and to train the children in the intelligent care of these valuable song-birds. On November 5,



1922, the Society presented T. Gilbert Pearson, President of the National Association of Audubon Societies, to the people of the gardens when he spoke on the varieties and habits of birds, particularly in the nesting season.

Especially important is the work which the organization is doing with children. Once or twice a year, as a gift of the Bird Club of Long Island, Mrs. Mary S. Sage speaks to all the children in the public schools of the village. On December 13 she gave four illustrated talks to the different groups of public school children in Public School 3, driving home the facts that "every bird is a friend and every bird has a work to do." The school principal and the teachers coöperate in this work of reaching the children at the most impressionable ages when the impressions are the most lasting.

In the parade on last Independence Day, the group representing the Audubon Society received the first prize for the most original group. As a regular medium of publicity, the Audubon Society uses the Forest Hills Gardens Bulletin. Also the artistic posters on the lamp-posts have recorded pictures and bird-notes. It is a regrettable fact that the Society is put to considerable expense and trouble in replacing the glass in the posters. How is the glass broken? It is the hope of the Society that such careless breaking of the glass will cease. In connection with the Bird Club of Long Island, the organization is trying to influence the officers of all country clubs and golf clubs of Long Island to make their grounds bird reservations.—(Miss) MARY E. KNEVELS, *Secretary*.

**Genesee (N. Y.) Wesleyan Audubon Society.**—The Society was founded in March, 1917, with a membership of 31. Ever since then the membership and activity have been increasing. Our meetings are held the first Thursday night of each month during the school year. The first part of the meeting is devoted to business after which a program is given. The programs are provided by members of the Society giving talks on different birds and their habits. For the program the bird-slides, furnished by the State Education Department, are used. Field-trips are taken during the fall, winter, and spring and reports of these are made at the meetings. A record is kept of the arrival and departure of migratory birds and the member's name who first saw the bird on arrival and who last saw it before departure.

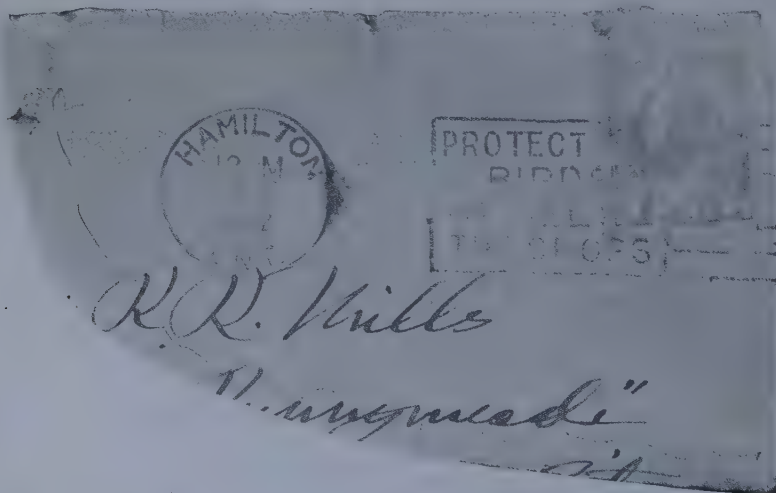
During the past year one of our local residents, who owns a large swamp near the village, posted it and announced the swamp as a bird-refuge. Nobody will be given permission to hunt near the swamp except with field-glasses and camera. The Club sent a letter to the owner expressing their appreciation for this action which had come about as a result of the influence of our Society.

A contest was held the latter part of the school year between two sides of the Club. Counts were given for seeing the first bird, finding nests containing eggs or young, pictures of nests and birds, destruction of bird enemies, attendance at meetings, field-trips, and the reading of books and leaflets. The

losing side furnished a picnic dinner to the Club. Many birds were attracted near one of the class-room windows by food placed for them nearby.—F. KEITH PIERCE, *President*.

**Hamilton (Canada) Bird Protection Society, Inc.**—The Society has again enjoyed a highly successful year. Its six regular meetings were largely attended, and addresses on bird-study and bird-protection were thoroughly appreciated. Among the speakers of the season were T. Gilbert Pearson, W. E. Saunders, and other well-known authorities on the subjects in which our members are interested. In field-work the Society conducted its usual weekly bird-walks during the spring migration season, compiled spring and fall migration lists, and, for the first time, was able to make a Christmas bird-census (previously reported in BIRD-LORE) which will no doubt be an annual event in future. Work in the schools of Hamilton and the neighboring counties was carried out as usual, and a large number of Junior Bird Clubs were formed, to obtain the educational leaflets of the National Association of Audubon Societies.

Mr. Pearson kindly spoke at a children's meeting as well as at the regular meeting of the Society, and the juvenile audience, which taxed the capacity of the hall, were fired with fresh enthusiasm for the cause of bird-protection. Through the efforts of this Society, all letters mailed in Hamilton during the month of May bore the postmark shown in the illustration. We hope other bird-protective organizations will join us in this method of propaganda during the breeding season next spring. At present, we are preparing a set of instructive posters which we hope will influence some who are unaffected by warning or threatening notices. Each will deal briefly with the economic value of one of our common birds. They are being printed by a member, H. C. Merrilees.



'PROTECT THE BIRDS AND HELP THE CROPS'  
Showing Cancellation Stamp of Hamilton, Ontario Post Office

Our Society is affiliated with the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club (the central organization for Canada,) and with the National Association of Audubon Societies. R. Owen Merriman and Miss Ruby R. Mills were reelected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, and Dr. H. G. Arnott (who acted for the president during the past season) and C. D. Cook were named first and second vice-presidents. With a splendid program arranged for its coming meetings, and plans laid for the continuation and extension of its work, the Society intends to make the season of 1922-23 another step in the ladder of its success.—R. OWEN MERRIMAN, *President*.

**Hartford (Conn.) Bird Study Club.**—The past year has been a happy and prosperous one for our Club. Eighteen indoor meetings were held. These were well attended, and the papers and discussions on a great variety of subjects were thoroughly enjoyed. There were five illustrated lectures, open to the public, given by the following men: Charles A. Gorst, Beecher Bowdish. Herbert K. Job, William Smith, and Prof. A. A. Allen, of Cornell University. There were nineteen field-trips on which the average attendance was 21. These trips furnished wonderful opportunities for the study of plant and animal life, and the greatest care was always taken to protect the flowers, the birds, and the animals.

In 'Warbler time' the Club has a census day on which the territory around Hartford is covered by different members, who report on the total number of birds seen. This year, on May 14 and 15, 125 varieties were observed. Saturday morning illustrated lectures were held for the children, who had the privilege of listening to such men as Donald McMillan and Ernest Thompson Seton. These lectures have inspired the children with a love for and interest in birds and animals, which are of far-reaching importance.

We sent a letter of resolution requesting the Board of Water Commissioners to reconsider their intention of removing the guards from Reservoir Park, thinking that lack of guards would lead to damage to property and injury to plant and animal life. During the year, 41 new members were voted into the Club, which seems not only in numbers, but in the influence which it has upon the community, to be steadily increasing.—RUTH L. SPAULDING, *Secretary*.

**Hesston (Kans.) Audubon Society.**—The second year of our Audubon Society closed with September, 1922. It has really been the first year of any special activity. Two public lectures were given, one by Mr. Hutchins, in November, and the other by S. M. Kanagy, in February. The latter was illustrated with lantern slides. From February to May monthly meetings were held for general discussions and for the comparing of field-notes and planning work of the Society.

Thirteen new members have been enrolled during the year. A total of seventy-one species of birds was recorded on a chart which we keep for this

purpose. To Ruth Bender went the honor of recording the greatest number of new bird arrivals. Members record their field-notes on blanks supplied by the Society. Two members took part in the annual BIRD-LORE Christmas census.

Our Society is a member of the National Association of Audubon Societies. This brings us the valuable magazine BIRD-LORE and other literature which the Association puts out. The income of the Society for the year was \$39.36; expenses, \$34.55.—EDWARD YODKER, *President*.

**Iowa City (Iowa) Audubon Society.**—Circumstances over which we have had no control have materially limited the activities of our Society during the past year, but I am happy to say that our organization is now taking on new life, and we are anticipating in the immediate succeeding months a period that promises a broader field of operation and many a new and wide-awake adherent to our cause.

Particularly are we anxious to line up the public schools of our city in the matter of Junior Audubon work, feeling, as we do, that this would accomplish great and far-reaching good, and we therefore trust that a year hence we shall be able to report success in this direction.

Recently an address was given by Prof. C. C. Nutting, Iowa State University, who had just returned from a research expedition to the Fiji Isles and New Zealand. A noteworthy incident of the expedition, was the bringing back by Professor Nutting of four living specimens of the *Sphenodon*, the sole living species of an order, otherwise known by fossil remains only. The creature, about a foot in length, and similar in general outlines to a lizard, is found only in New Zealand, on a small island, near Wellington, and possibly one other. Because of its scarcity, the New Zealand government has forbidden its being taken from its native habitat, but the regulation was suspended in his case and the four creatures brought to the Iowa State University. These are the only living specimens within the United States today.—GEORGE BENNETT, *Corresponding Secretary*.

**Los Angeles (Calif.) Audubon Society.**—Among the workers of the Los Angeles Audubon Society are several conscientious students whose knowledge of birds and wild life ranks above the amateur. They are the nucleus around which the membership centers; the magnet which attracts and draws unto itself new material. The circle of this Society's influence is widening, as the successful work of the last year fully demonstrates. Two new educational features have been introduced for the benefit of the beginner—observation of 'field identification marks' of live birds and a study of mounted specimens of the same species.

Nature programs by able and scientific speakers; field-day excursions to parks, canyons, and seashore; trail-trips on Saturdays for teachers, children, and tourists, constitute the general activities of the Society, while the 'side



issues' of individual workers read like the pages of a fascinating novel. Twenty enthusiastic talks before federated women's clubs; demonstrations of the value and migration of our wild birds before the public schools; earnest pleas for our feathered missionaries before the different church organizations; the daily hikes of a Nature Guide for the Los Angeles Municipal Mountain Playground Camps; an Audubon Exhibit of photographs, discarded nests and nature books before the State Convention, C. F. W. C., whose reports are too long for the publisher, are some of the 'individual efforts' put forth to further the interests of the Audubon work.

Migratory bird-notes of Los Angeles and vicinity have been carefully prepared and forwarded to BIRD-LORE for publication. An official call from a

## Los Angeles Audubon Society

### Our Slogan

Protect the birds  
That eat the insects  
That destroy the forests  
That preserve the waters  
That feed the streams  
That fill the resevoirs  
That irrigate the lands

That produce the crops  
That supply the markets  
That provide the foods  
That nourish the people  
Who make the laws  
That govern this Nation of  
Peace-abiding, liberty-loving Americans.

Mrs. F. T. Bicknell - President

COMPOSED BY MRS. F. T. BICKNELL, PRESIDENT

representative of the Interior Department of Canada has resulted in the interchange of literature and a coöperative interest in the protection of migratory birds. The fiftieth anniversary of Arbor Day was observed by a special program calling attention to the work of the wood-boring beetles and other insects that destroy the forests. Founder's Day, of the Los Angeles Audubon Society, was established and pioneer work fittingly eulogized, several charter members being present. All measures for the preservation of our forests and wild life have been enthusiastically indorsed.

Literature distributed, articles published, letters written, wild birds 'snapped' and the pictures made into slides to illustrate future talks, complaints of killing, trapping, and caging Mockingbirds promptly reported to higher authority, are some of the minor activities. Being federated with women's clubs, the work of this Society is brought directly before the other clubs through the various

councils, conferences, and conventions in a coöperative way, which tends to create new interests, increase our activities, and broaden our own vision.—(Mrs.) F. T. BICKNELL, *President*.

**Meriden (Conn.) Bird Club.**—The rambles, as provided by our Field Committee, are much enjoyed by all who take them. The evening meetings are well attended, thoroughly enjoyed, and always furnish a bright, original, and timely entertainment. The public reservoirs and watersheds are fairly well protected against gunners; the Federal laws on birds and migration, fairly well observed and result in a notable increase of wild bird life, especially, as to Black Ducks, Mallards, Wood Duck, Herons, Sandpipers, and Plovers. We feel sure that our school teachers, members of the Club, are doing fine work with the children, interesting them in bird-study and protection.—MARY IVES, *Secretary*.

**Minneapolis (Minn.) Audubon Society.**—This Society, organized in 1915, became affiliated with the National Association the same year. Our membership dues are \$1 a year, or membership with a year's subscription to BIRD-LORE, \$2. Life membership dues are \$25. We have 75 members in addition to 8 Life members and take 38 copies of BIRD-LORE.

During the past year, eight regular monthly meetings were held in the Audubon Museum Room of the Walker Branch Library. Papers, book reviews, and informal talks on various phases of bird-life and bird-protection were given by different members of the Society and its friends, the program generally closing with a Round Table discussion. Two of these meetings were held in the evening, the others in the afternoon. The October program was an 'experience-meeting,' the members responding to roll-call with three-minute reports of their bird observations during the summer, and for the last meeting of the season, in June, an afternoon picnic, with a campfire supper, was held at Glenwood Park. We are indebted to Dr. Thomas S. Roberts, a life member of the Society, for two very helpful and interesting programs, one in January, illustrated by two reels of moving pictures relating to bird-life, and another in March, on 'Sparrows,' followed by motion-picture films.

Mr. William Kilgore, Jr., of the University of Minnesota, delivered an illustrated lecture, 'Birds' Eggs and Birds' Nests,' in December. In October, Charles G. Gorst, under the auspices of the Minneapolis Teachers' League, gave an evening entertainment, 'Whistled Bird-Songs', at West High School, which all good Audubon members attended with pleasure and profit. Our evening lecture in April, 'Birds and Bird Music,' by Henry Oldys, was well attended. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Frank W. Commons, a delightful, red-letter day was spent at her summer home, 'Tanager Hill' at Lake Minnetonka, in May, and 50 species of birds were identified.

Weekly bird-walks, in four groups, began on March 28 and continued

through the migration season, 141 species being reported. In addition to the usual birds seen in the locality, there were Evening Grosbeaks, Orchard Orioles, White Pelicans, Field Sparrows, Red-bellied Woodpecker (1), and Bald Eagle (1), while Bohemian Waxwings and Horned Larks were unusually numerous. A special study was made of the birds nesting in Washburn Park by Mrs. Phelps Wyman, who reported 59 species nesting within a radius of half a mile.

Lantern talks have been given to several groups of school children by members of the Club, and a series of six talks on 'The Coming of the Birds' was given in the spring at the Sunday-school sessions of the First Unitarian Church by our treasurer, Miss Mathilde E. Holtz. A group of thirty-four public school teachers met in the Audubon Museum Friday afternoons, after school, during the spring and early summer, for a course of sixteen lectures on bird-study and bird-identification given by our vice-president, Miss Mary Tillisch. Public interest in bird-life is undoubtedly growing in this community. We see there is much to be done and are planning increased activity and helpfulness for our Society the coming year.—(Mrs.) GERTRUDE P. WICKS, *Acting Secretary*.

**Montclair (N. J.) Bird Club.**—The Montclair Bird Club reports a gain in membership of 37. Field-trips have been greatly enjoyed during spring and fall, and individual members were active in field-work during summer vacations, reporting interesting experiences to the secretary. BIRD-LORE has already published an account of Mr. Howland's finding a Brewster's Warbler noted with a blue wing at Wyanokie.

The annual bird-house contest was held in the spring and the 'exhibit' was shown at Madison's book store for a week. Rev. Robert Barbour, our Field Secretary, published 'The Montclair Bird List' in successive issues of a local paper. A questionnaire sent out by the secretary brought answers from forty members and yielded some valuable material for future reference.—LUCY N. MORRIS, *Secretary*.

**Missoula (Mont.) Bird Club.**—We have just completed a very successful year. Meetings were held regularly, with good attendance. The winter meetings were conducted indoors, the first being held in the Natural Science Hall at the State University, where a series of slides of northwestern birds, prepared by the Oregon Audubon Society and purchased recently by the University, were shown by Dr. Elrod, of the University, and a member of the Bird Club. At these meetings the programs consisted of papers, discussions, bird-magazine reviews, and reports by the members. At roll-call each member responded by relating items concerning the birds he had seen since the previous meeting. This proved to be very interesting.

In the spring, several outdoor meetings were held. The members usually

spent the morning in Greenough Park, on the edge of the city, where they found splendid opportunity for studying birds, meeting at noon to compare notes, conduct a short business session, and have lunch. On several occasions members have given talks on birds to other local organizations that have asked aid. In July, two members made a survey of the birds nesting in Greenough Park. Some members of the Club have made application for bird-banding permits and it is hoped that something may be accomplished along this line later on.—CAROLINE WELLS, *Secretary*.

**Natural History Society of British Columbia (Canada).**—The subject of birds is discussed at practically every meeting, while on three occasions the entire meeting has been devoted to the local birds. Miss Mary Raker, of Portland, Ore., addressed a special meeting this month at which there were nearly one hundred present.

The matter of a bounty which had been put on Eagles and Owls in this Province, at the instance of the cattle and sheep industries, was taken up, and, following the efforts of ourselves and other societies in British Columbia, the bounty has now been removed. Bird-houses have been put up in various parts of the town.—HAROLD T. NATION.

**Nature Study Section of the Women's Contemporary Club of White Plains (N. Y.).**—During the past year, we added to our varied interest the study and conservation of wild bird life. Not only has special effort been made during Section meetings to interest members in the planting of shrubbery for the purpose of attracting birds, but the Girl Scouts have been given a prize for collecting the greatest amount of seeds, during the summer, for winter feeding. A number of winter feeding-houses were constructed by the pupils of the manual training classes of the public schools. These were sold to individuals for the price of materials used, and have all been placed—and enjoyed—while the snow was deep. During the spring Wren and Robin nesting-houses were made by the boys. These were a continued source of delight to the friendly little Wrens who invariably moved in as soon as they had discovered the house was available.

Through the courtesy of the Bronx Parkway Commission, permission was granted last fall for the placing of two revolving feeding-houses in one of the most ideal spots on the Parkway. These were kept stocked with nuts, suet, and seeds during the winter, and were fully appreciated during the cold weather when food is scarce and hard to find. We feel that a start has at least been made.—(Mrs.) ANDREA M. HINE, *Chairman*.

**Neighborhood Nature Club of Westport (Conn.).**—The Club has held meetings throughout the year, with good attendance and unfailing interest on the part of its members. Several meetings have been devoted to wild-flower



study, and one meeting to the habits and nature of spiders. At each meeting, whatever its topic, there is an interchange of experiences with the birds. One member reported a white Robin about her home in November, 1921, and in February, 1922, this member saw frequently, about her home, a Mockingbird.

In January the Club went by train to New York and spent the day in the American Museum of Natural History, thereby gaining much pleasure and profitable information. Another trip, in March, was to the Birdcraft Sanctuary in Fairfield, Conn., where a new unit had recently been added to the Museum. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Wright, president of the State Audubon Society, the Club was permitted the use of the Committee Room of the Birdcraft Bungalow where Mrs. Wright was their guest.

One member of the Club has undertaken bird-banding, and her experiences are listened to with much interest. When the weather has permitted, walks have been taken after the Club meetings and many personal experiences exchanged. Each member who has found printed items of interest to nature-lovers, has brought these to the Club to be read, thus adding to the fund of general information.—(Mrs.) H. P. BEERS, *President*.

**Newark (N. J.) Bird Club.**—This Club with approximately 150 members, has entered upon its fourth year. Many features of interest have been taken up of late, but with it all the study and protection of birds has been kept as the principal idea.

Illustrated lectures by prominent persons connected with our own or kindred organizations, and papers by Club members, have afforded much pleasure to both members and guests. Guests are always made welcome at the program meetings, the third Monday of each month, from October to June inclusive, the first Monday of each month being given to the business sessions. In addition, one program meeting, each fall and spring, is set aside as 'Guest Night,' when invitations are sent out quite generally. Usually there is quite an addition to the membership following one of these meetings.

An unique feature of the past year has been the work of the Social Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Robert A. Baldwin. This Committee was formed to plan for the 'playtimes' of the Club, and was given the fifth Monday of any month, as its day. The first event was a Hallowe'en party, but later a fine concert was given, and from that and other methods of raising funds, a sufficient amount was secured to purchase an excellent lantern, which was presented to the Club at the close of the season. One of the standing committees is the Ways and Means, which under the leadership of Mrs. Martin Luther Cox, has, each year added a large sum to the treasury. The annual card party given by this Committee has come to be looked forward to by many as one of the season's events.

Frequent field-walks are taken for the purpose of studying bird-life in our county parks, and an all-day field-trip is taken each June and October to more

distant points. During the coming season it is the desire of the members to undertake some new activity of equal importance to their work in the past. At present, plans are under way for a public lecture and program evening on a more ambitious scale than has heretofore been attempted.

It has been the policy of the Club to keep its officers for two-year terms, excepting the secretary and treasurer, who are retained indefinitely.—(Mrs.) JAMES P. CLEMENTS.

**Pasadena (Calif.) Audubon Society.**—Growth, both in numbers and enthusiasm, has been characteristic of the Pasadena Audubon Society during the past year. Enrollment of 50 new members brings the membership up to 200. Practical bird-study has been an important feature throughout the year.



TEACHING CHILDREN TO LOVE THE BIRDS  
An exhibit by the Pasadena (Calif.) Audubon Society

This has been greatly assisted by illustrated talks at the meetings by Prof. Roland C. Ross, a close student of bird-life and a veritable artist in imitating their songs. Supplementary to these have been frequent bird-walks which have given great zest in the study to the members and their friends. Long lists of native and migratory birds have been made and reported. The city aviary continues to be an unfailing source of pleasure and interest to the community, and, under the wise supervision of Dr. E. C. Bull, is in a most flourishing condition.

The Society has been active in indorsing, by letters to our senators and

representatives, those bills that will be, either directly or indirectly, a protection to birds and other wild animals. Conspicuous among these, to which favorable replies have been received, is the bill that takes action against commercial concessions in the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, and another is an appropriation bill providing a Federal forest experimental station in the San Jacinto Mountains in California, in coöperation with the University of California.—(Miss) ALICE W. PITMAN, *Secretary*.

**Province of Quebec (Can.) Society for the Protection of Birds.**—Seven general meetings were held during the year for the members and interested friends. The opening meeting was at McGill University, during Centenary Week, when the speaker was Dr. Casey A. Wood, the recent donor to McGill's Library of the splendid collection of 900 volumes devoted to birds known as the 'Emma Shearer Wood Library of Ornithology.' At the annual meeting in January, Wallace H. Robb, investigatory officer for the Society, gave an illustrated account of his summer trip to the Magdalen Islands with Herbert K. Job, of the National Association of Audubon Societies.

In February, Miss Edith L. Marsh of 'Peasmarsh' spoke on the private sanctuary. Miss Marsh's sanctuary, on the shores of Georgian Bay, was one of the first private wild-life sanctuaries in Canada, and was set aside recently as such by the provincial government of Ontario at the request of the owner. Other speakers were the president, L. MeI. Terrill; the vice-president, Napier Smith, of Magog, Quebec; H. Mousley, Naturalist of Hatley, Quebec; W. A. Oswald, and W. Gordon Wright.

The annual public lecture in March was given by Stuart L. Thompson, of Toronto, who held the close attention of a very large audience. The following morning his son spoke to over four thousand of the Junior Members in the Imperial Theatre. Mr. Thompson also delivered two lectures to pupils in the Montreal high school. Addresses to both children and adults were given by members throughout the year in schools, summer camps, and in nearby towns.

Bird Clubs were established at the Boys' Farm and Training School at Shawbridge, Quebec. In the early spring, the Society arranged for an exhibition of specimens of migratory birds from the Wild Life Division of the Canadian National Parks. This exhibition was kept two weeks in a prominent window in the downtown business district, and two weeks in the uptown shopping center. Eighteen specimens of birds were on exhibition. These birds were confiscated under the Migration Birds Convention Act.

During the year a commencement has been made towards a slide library. The Society has also acquired its own lantern. More sanctuaries for the province have been urged upon the provincial government, and a campaign is under way to encourage more of the smaller private sanctuaries which are so valuable. A great feature of the plan has been the increased press interest.—(Mrs.) W. C. L. DYER, *Hon. Corresponding Secretary*.

**Rockaway (N. Y.) Bird Club.**—During the year the various members have maintained bird-houses, feeding-stations, and bird-baths about their home-grounds. Both indoor and field meetings were held. One lecture was given by a Club member, Charles Hewlett, and another by Edward Avis. Mr. Avis lectured in the high school assembly-room and had a large and enthusiastic audience—many of whom were children. Our teacher-members have continued their splendid educational work in the schools, forming Junior Audubon Clubs, maintaining nature-study clubs, and giving talks. The members of the High School Bird Club have been encouraged to give talks to the grammar and primary grades, and this has been of mutual benefit. These talks have been made easier for the speakers and more interesting for the audience by the use of stuffed bird specimens generously loaned by the American Museum of Natural History.

According to our usual custom, prizes were given to the members of the Junior Clubs for the best individual observations and reports. The prizes were a set of colored plates 'Birds of New York,' published by the New York Museum, and any one of the Pocket Nature Guide series. Two winning contestants chose the 'Tree Guide.' One interesting meeting consisted of bird-drawings in colored chalk by one of our members. Large sheets of drawing-paper were used, and an attempt was made to leave the most marked characteristic of the bird until the last. This resulted in sustained interest and in nearly every instance some member would name the bird before the picture was completed. After the completion of each picture, a short talk was given on the bird's characteristics. It is with sincere regret that we report the death of one of our members, a staunch friend of the birds, Mrs. Daniel Lord. Her beautiful estate 'Sosiego' has been for a long time the haunt of the Black-crowned Night Herons. At present the colony numbers about sixty.

It was discouraging, just when the members believed the Club to be exerting an influence for good throughout the community, to discover that, between our visits to the Sanctuary, an attempt had been made by vandals to destroy it. The boxes and feeding-stations were torn down and demolished and general havoc wrought. The trees, bushes, and pond, however, are still there and we hope that our feathered proteges have not noticed the intrusion, but will continue to allow us the opportunity of furnishing them with at least a share of their next winter's food.—(Miss) MARGARET S. GREEN, *Secretary*.

**St. Louis (Mo.) Bird Club.**—An autumn bird-walk, in addition to the program of spring walks, was conducted last October, bringing its reward of several interesting migrants novel in the field experience of many members of the Club. At a luncheon of the Club preceding the Christmas holidays, plans were formed for decorating trees for the birds, and prizes were offered for the best results. Children in several public and private schools carried the plans into effect in the city parks and school-grounds of the suburbs. During the



business meeting following the luncheon, the Club went on record as strongly opposed to the proposition of caging native song-birds in the St. Louis Zoo. At this meeting, also, prizes were established for the best photographs of Quail and Cardinals at feeding-stands in St. Louis during January and February, 1922. Our Christmas bird-census was taken as in previous years, at Creve Coeur Lake, and reported to BIRD-LORE. Considerable work has been done in the development of the St. Louis Bird Sanctuary, established by the Park Department on the recommendation and plans of the Bird Club. Grading of this 8-acre tract on the bluffs of O'Fallon Park is now completed; fences on the three sides adjoining private property have been built; planting of trees and shrubs has proceeded. The affairs of the Club have reached an extent and diversity calling for the special attention of subcommittees and expert advisors! Therefore, at the annual meeting, committees were created on Bird Sanctuary, Posters, Junior Membership, and Bird-Walks, and the offices of corresponding secretary and legal advisor were named.—(Dr.) R. J. TERRY, *President*.

**St. Petersburg (Fla.) Audubon Society.**—The Junior Audubon work in our schools, which leads in the state, has been due largely to the untiring efforts of Mrs. S. E. Barton, who for twelve years has been the faithful secretary of



SECTION OF AN EXHIBIT BY THE ST. PETERSBURG (FLA.) AUDUBON SOCIETY

the St. Petersburg Audubon Society. Mrs. Barton has, on account of added responsibility in her family, resigned, and the loss to the Society cannot be estimated. The work will be carried on by Mrs. Susan Foster, treasurer, and Mrs. J. C. Owen, recording secretary. There were over a thousand Junior Audubon Members enrolled when ordering this year's school leaflets. The Central Primary, Miss Sterling, principal, was 100 per cent in Junior Members and received the banner offered by the Society for proficiency in Bird-Work.

The St. Petersburg Society offers annually \$5 in gold for the bird-house made and put up by boy or girl that shall house a family. A prize of field-glasses is also given for the best list of birds seen on a specified hike, and a bird-book is given for the best story written on the value of bird-protection. The picture in this issue, of the bird-houses made by the boys of the Manual Training Department, will give some idea of the Audubon prizes offered. This does more to create public sentiment for bird-protection than anything else.

The state president organized a county society in Pinellas, with Rutherford P. Hayes, son of the late President Hayes, at the head. As the county of Pinellas had already been declared a bird sanctuary, their work will be to maintain it and to promote Junior Audubon work in the schools. Tarpon Springs will soon have an Audubon Society, with Mrs. Ada Fernald at its head. Mrs. Tippetts had Mrs. Fernald for her efficient aid in the bird-work at Chautauqua this summer and incited her interest then.

The atmosphere of Pinellas County is such that birds are flocking hither, assured of safety. The sportsmen's organization of the county coöperates in every way and is offering a bounty for rattlesnakes and other enemies of the game-birds. The Audubon Society is alive to the needs of a state game commission and is bending its energies to remove from Florida the stigma of being one of the three states of the Union without such officials.—(Mrs.) KATHARINE B. TIPPETTS, *President*.

**Sand Hill Bird Club of Pine Bluff (N. C.).**—This is a winter Club, open from November until June. There are 50 members—25 grown-ups and 25 Juniors. We play bird golf, recognizing birds, by sight only, since they are not in song. Two players, accompanied by a bird scout, constitute a 'set.' To qualify, a bird scout, or caddie must know 30, 50, or 75 birds. Each scout wears a badge showing whether he is a first-, second-, or third-class scout. He receives a fee for taking out tourists. Time of short game 1 hour and 30 minutes; time of each link 10 minutes. Time of long game 2 hours and 15 minutes.

Birds only count when recognized by two of the three players in any set. Male birds count 1, and female birds count 3. The best Junior set challenges the best grown-up set and vice versa. For championship games, prizes are awarded. Highest score, long game, season of 1922-23; best single link 13. (Sample bird golf score cards on application.)

Many of our members have bird gardens 16 by 16 feet, planted to millet, sorghum, sunflowers, etc., for winter use of our birds. At the bird golf headquarters we have an acre and a half planted to feed for birds. We estimate twenty-five birds to the acre around our homes and especially around the club house. This coming winter we hope to make it fifty birds to the acre, by attracting more of the resident birds, and many immigrants that usually winter further south.—JOHN WARREN ACHORN, *President*.



HOME OF THE SAND HILL BIRD CLUB OF PINE BLUFF, N. C.

**Saratoga (N. Y.) Bird Club.**—Our meetings have been held monthly, omitting July and August. Two were planned for out in the country. The following subjects were presented at the meetings: 'Bird Houses and Folding Trays;' 'Organized Work for Protection of Bird-Life;' 'The Burrough's Memorial Association;' 'The Ways of the Four-footed;' and 'Songsters of the Swamp.'

In April the annual public lecture was given. We were most fortunate in having Dr. Arthur A. Allen, who spoke on 'What Birds Are Doing for Man.' At our annual election, in June, the Program Committee was enlarged to ten; each member is held responsible for one meeting.—(Miss) CAROLINE C. WALBRIDGE, *Secretary*.



**Savannah (Ga.) Audubon Society.**—We have had, within the past year, a number of interesting activities which have afforded a good deal of pleasure to our members as well as more or less enlightenment to the community. Regular monthly meetings were held from January to June, at some of which Prof. W. J. Hoxie talked on local birds, using illustratively the De Renne collection of Chatham County birds which he mounted some years ago. During the spring there were several early morning bird-walks, headed by competent leaders, in parks, cemeteries, and private estates. From two to five automobiles brought their loads of nature-lovers at 6 o'clock to what proved really fascinating occasions.

Mrs. V. H. Bassett, chairman of the Publicity Committee, did excellent work for the Society in having published each week in the Sunday edition of the *Savannah News*, an article written by one of its members, on some bird, giving its description, habits, range, economic value, and so forth. These articles were instructive and useful to the community as well as to members. Mrs. C. B. Gibson, chairman of our Educational Committee, interested the children of the county schools by using to illustrate her talks the Audubon colored bird-charts, of which we secured several for that purpose.

On February 28 the Society welcomed T. Gilbert Pearson, of New York, by filling the largest theatre in the city to hear his most instructive and entertaining lecture, illustrated with slides and moving pictures of bird-life. In April we coöperated with Mr. Pearson in arranging for him a trip to the Egret colonies on the coast islands. Ossabaw Island was visited April 12 and St. Catherine's on the 13th, and our Society takes this opportunity of publicly expressing its warm appreciation of the courtesies extended to it in Mr. Pearson's behalf by Messrs. Strachan & Co., the owners of Ossabaw Island, and to the Rauer's estate, to which St. Catherine's belongs. Mr. Pearson was much pleased with these trips, finding unexpectedly large nesting colonies of White and Snowy Egrets, besides many other varieties of Herons and water-birds. Being under private ownership, absolutely protected from poachers and plume-hunters, not only permanence, but growth may be expected in both these colonies.

In the absence abroad of our secretary, Mrs. B. F. Bullard, I am sending this report.—H. B. SKEELE, *President*.

**Spokane (Wash.) Bird Club.**—Our Club is now entering its seventh year, and though our membership does not increase materially (we have between 40 and 50 members), we have done some worth-while things. We own one hundred mounted bird specimens which are on exhibition at the City Museum where we hold our meetings. We have had ten meetings during the year with excellent programs. We are most fortunate in having for our president, Walter Bruce, whose lantern slides of local birds, flowers and scenery are admirable. He himself makes the photographs and prepares and colors the slides. He



usually favors us with two lectures each year. We have also on our membership list, J. L. Sloanaker, who has made several contributions to bird science by listing new bird species in the West and Southwest.

Another of our members is T. A. Bonser, curator of our museum and a biological authority. Dr. Arthur H. Benefiel, one of the founders of our Club and our best-informed authority on birds, eastern and western, left us last winter. The Club is planning a memorial bird-fountain in Greenwood Cemetery, where he rests among the birds and flowers he loved so well. Others of our most enthusiastic members have left us for new fields and, we hope, new bird clubs, so what we have lost may be another's gain. We have not changed the course of nations, but we have brought great pleasure into the lives of many of our members by introducing them to the fascinating field of bird-study. It is our plan to have bird-walks every month, or oftener. We did not have our usual number last year because of the inclemency of the weather.

Last spring several money prizes were offered by members for the best bird-houses built by school children. This exhibit was rather disappointing, not from the number of houses exhibited, but from the standpoint of architecture. They were ornamental rather than practical, and made for no particular type of bird. To one somewhat versed in bird-house lore, it was a mirth-provoking collection of miniature dwelling-houses, dog-kennels, and mutilated starch-boxes. For results, specifications and directions should be furnished each aspirant for honors in a bird-house contest. At least five of our members have appeared on different club programs, hoping thereby to increase a little knowledge of our home birds to those who lie in darkness so dense that they cannot tell whether English Sparrows or Wrens have taken possession of their bird-boxes.—(Mrs.) ELIZABETH KAYE BUCHECKER, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

**Stanton Bird Club (Maine).**—In the past year we have held six regular meetings, with talks on forestry, birds, gardens, and subjects of general interest to nature-lovers. We have added 46 new members. From March 29 to June 8 we took eighteen early morning walks, three sunset walks, and three Sunday afternoon walks, with an average attendance of 16. Seventy-nine kinds of birds were identified. Guest night we entertained an audience of about 200 with the film of the 'Birds of Killingworth,' combined with a musical and literary program. Three out-of-door meetings, with hikes and picnic suppers, were delightful affairs. Our exhibition in April lasted four days, and was visited by hundreds of school children and adults. A special feature was the exhibit of 'Nature-Study in the Schools,' arranged by our school teacher members, which included the work done by their Junior Audubon children, and attracted a great deal of attention.

April 14 was proclaimed Bird Day by Governor Baxter, and 53 Juniors and Seniors went out on an early morning bird-walk, led by our president, Mr. Kavanagh. A delightful feature of our Club life is the way children and adults

mingled on all occasions. On Asher Day we planted a memorial elm. In May, when first warblers returned in flocks along the roadsides, our Club was the first organization in the state to issue a call to action in the newspapers, and get well equipped to observe the nests.

We have had a collection of 300 bird-skins, many of them of great value, donated to us by a man who formerly collected for the British Museum and Smithsonian Institution. A collection of mounted ferns has been given us by John Foster, who has been associated with Fernald in collecting plants for the Harvard herbarium. Three mounted birds have come to us from a friend of the Club. Our treasurer, Miss Miller, has given several talks on birds, illustrated with the Audubon charts, to the children on the community playgrounds, many of whom did not know by name the only bird they were familiar with, the English Sparrow.

Believing that birds and gardens belong together, we have tried to interest people in planting shrubs, flowers, and trees, feeling reasonably sure that the gardeners will become the bird-lover as soon as the birds attracted by his planting come to live near him. We have begun the planting of a 'Peony Memorial' on the college campus, where a row of named peonies borders each side of a broad walk 100 feet long, in memory of the beloved professor for whom our Club is named.

The greatest joy that has come to us this year is the gift from three of our members, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Anthony and Miss Kate Anthony of 'Thornerag,' a beautiful tract of 45 acres of woodland 2 miles from town, as a memorial to be known as the Stanton Bird Sanctuary. We are now incorporated 'for the nurture and protection of wild birds, the stimulation of an interest in bird-life, and the establishment of a model bird sanctuary, and to foster and encourage research work in all branches of natural science, and in general to inculcate the love of nature and science, seeking to preserve God's out-of-doors and the wild life therein for the present and future happiness of all our citizens to perpetuate the memory of Professor Jonathan of Stanton.'—DAISY DILL NORTON, Secretary.

**Saratoga Island (N. Y.) Bird Club.**—During the past year the Club has continued its monthly walks, which have been well attended, the number participating having usually been 30 to 40 people, and in one instance 70. Frequently the walk has ended in the cabin in the woods, built by our members, where coffee is made and supper is eaten around the camp-fire. The field-secretary, Carol Stryker, has kept a list of the species of birds (115 in number) seen on these walks. The president of the Club since 1910, William F. Davis, whose interests include plants and insects as well as birds, has added to the value of the walks by identifying the species encountered and by his photographs of the various gatherings.

The Club has also held four indoor meetings during the year, either in the

Staten Island Public Museum or at the residence of members, Mrs. Louis A. Dreyfus, Mrs. Walter T. Ligh, and A. W. Callisen having each extended their hospitality. At one such meeting Edward Avis gave his 'Birdland' recital, assisted by Mrs. F. L. Hillyer, accompanist, Edward J. Burns, Miss Kathryn Trench, and the following children: Victoria Ellenberg, Richard Leng, Paul Kuhn, Edith Trapp. At other meetings the work of conserving wild life has been discussed by Mr. Davis, Mr. Rader, Dr. John J. Schoonhoven, and others; or the reports on winter feeding stations (of which the Club maintains sixteen)



MEMBERS OF THE STATEN ISLAND (N. Y.) BIRD CLUB

has been the subject. The meeting of November 5, 1921, was pleasantly signaled by the presence of Mrs. Wilhelm Knauth, Miss Ida F. Thies, Hon. Howard R. Bayne, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hoffmeyer, and Mrs. H. A. Witte, who were among the founders of the Club in 1914.

Public interest in the Staten Island Bird Club is shown by its increasing membership, now 265, and by the press notices it receives, not only from local newspapers, but in the large dailies of Manhattan. Thus, while the Club has perhaps accomplished no great scientific results, it has in a modest way stimulated the interest in bird-life in its own locality.—CHARLES W. LENG, *Secretary*.

**Topeka (Kans.) Audubon Society.**—The year just completed was perhaps as successful a one as could be desired for a new organization. The chief activities, aside from the meetings, have been field-trips and the obtaining of outside speakers. Three of the latter were secured last year, viz., Mrs. Bessie



Price Douthitt Reed, of Kansas University; Rev. R. B. Peabody, of Blue Rapids, Kans., spoke twice; and Charles Bowman Hutchins, a very able imitator of bird-songs. In honor of Mr. Hutchins we gave a banquet, which did much to arouse the zeal of the members in regard to bird-protection and the dissemination of information.

A bird-house contest was conducted among the school children of the city, which was very successful, many fine pieces of work being on display. We now have about 50 members and hope to increase the number as well as the enthusiasm of the old members for the work of the present year.—A. SIDNEY HYDE, *Secretary*.

**Ulster (Pa.) Nature Club.**—Ours is a small country village, and the work done is necessarily somewhat different from that in the larger Clubs. Interest has continued to manifest itself in various ways. We are able to interest others in securing posters, which were put up on several farms, protecting Grouse, Pheasants, and Quail, which are locally very scarce. We gave to our school Audubon Bird Charts, which have been helpful in arousing the interest of teachers and pupils. One of our teachers, Miss Louise Reynders, conducted a contest in building bird-houses, several very good houses resulting, which were afterwards put up in different places.

Last winter, feeding-places were established at the homes of the members, with the usual winter bird visitors. Our Christmas Census was participated in by most of our members, this being the third time we have taken it. As heretofore, each member has kept a list of birds seen in our locality during the year, the highest list being 118. We took several all-day 'hikes,' finding many new plants and flowers, as well as seeing many birds. A very pleasant outing was taken in May, when the Club spent a day at Ithaca, N. Y., and accompanied Dr. Allen through the bird sanctuary at that place.

Our most successful attempt to interest the community in nature work was when we gave an entertainment explanatory of our work and of what we hoped to accomplish. Our president, Mrs. Mather, and others, gave short talks on our work and plans.—MARTHA A. MCMORRAN, *Secretary*.

**Vigo County (Ind.) Bird Club.**—In the past year we have worked principally for the extension of interest in birds in the public schools. The secretary of the Club wrote an interesting bird play which was very cleverly dramatized by school children and presented first at their school and afterward at a meeting of the Club. A series of very good stereopticon views of birds was shown in some of the schools.

A number of bird-hikes were taken with groups of school children. A Junior Society was formed in Garfield High School in Terre Haute. Two high school boys did some very good work in bird-photography. One hundred bird pictures were given to a children's library.—SALLIE DAWSON, *President*.



**West Chester (Pa.) Bird Club.**—This Club continues to grow in enthusiasm and usefulness. Biweekly meetings of a high character have been held during the past year, the sixteenth since the Club's organization. At one of the meetings, Charles Pennock gave an account of his studies of Florida Burrowing Owls. He proved conclusively that the male and female birds of this species have well-defined markings by which the sex can be determined—a fact hitherto unknown. At another meeting Mr. Pennock told of a recent study he had made of a Seaside Sparrow near Cape Sable.

Dr. S. C. Schmucker also gave a lecture at a meeting the past year on 'The Bird as a Flying-Machine.' Several Club members spent the winter in distant fields and reports of their observations were given at the meetings. From North Anson, Maine, came accounts of the bird-life in the far north, while Dr. Ehinger, a former president, contributed reports from the state of Washington. A full account of each meeting was published in the daily paper. Citizens of the town, in this way, become interested in our efforts.

Work among the school children has grown and the beauties of nature have been opened to them. Through the influence of the Bird Club several children have become experts in collecting and identifying the common moths and butterflies. Several members have erected feeding-stations and bird-baths, thus increasing the number of song-birds in this locality.



SCENE FROM 'THE BLIND SHALL SEE,' A PLAYLET PRESENTED BY  
THE WYNCOTE (PA.) BIRD CLUB

The most successful field-trip was that to Pequea on the Susquehanna River. This annual pilgrimage was made at the height of the wave of migrants, and the list made during the two days contained many birds of rare interest.

Individual members have done much to spread the love and knowledge of birds. Several young people have been taken into the field during the migration period and when interest was greatest they were supplied with bird-guides. This has resulted in a continual chain of blessings, the results of which are beyond computation.—LILIAN W. PIERCE, *Secretary*.

**Wyncote (Pa.) Bird Club.**—Among the outstanding features of the year's activities of the Wyncote Bird Club are the following: A delightful evening of moving pictures by Ernest Corts, of Buck Hill Falls, Pa., showing intimate and beautiful scenes in the lives of many of our common birds, also the winter sports in that beautiful country; several other evenings of nature-study films by William L. and Irene Finley; an illustrated lecture by Charles N. Shoffner, of the Liberty Bell Bird Club, which our Club gave to the children of the public schools; and the presentation, in a wood in Wyncote, of Mr. Shoffner's playlet, 'The Blind Shall See,' by some of the Junior Members of the Club, which made a strong appeal to the community for the protection of birds.

A number of delightful bird-walks were taken, and in May more than eighty



WILD BIRDS IN THE PLAYLET 'THE BLIND SHALL SEE'

of our members attended the wonderful 'Bird Masque' by the Charles W. Henry School of Germantown in their Bird Sanctuary in the Upper Wissahickon. The Wyncote Bird Club has gained in numbers and strength during the year, and the prospects for the winter look good.—ESTHER HEACOCK, *Secretary*.

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JOHN H. KOCH & COMPANY, Certified Public Accountants  
55 Liberty Street, New York

October 25, 1922.

THE AUDIT COMMITTEE,  
National Association of Audubon Societies, Inc.,  
1974 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

*Gentlemen*—We have completed our customary examination of the books, accounts, and records of The National Association of Audubon Societies, Inc., for the year ended October 19, 1922, and present herewith the following Exhibits:

- EXHIBIT A—BALANCE SHEET AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 19, 1922.
- EXHIBIT B—INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT, GENERAL FUND.
- EXHIBIT C—INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT, EGRET PROTECTION FUND.
- EXHIBIT D—INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT, CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL FUND.
- EXHIBIT E—INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED ORNITHOLOGY.
- EXHIBIT F—INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT, FUND FOR NATIONAL PARKS' DEFENSE.
- EXHIBIT G—INCOME AND INVESTMENTS, PERMANENT FUND OF 1922.
- EXHIBIT H—STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

All disbursements made on account of your various funds were substantiated either by duly approved and receipted vouchers or cancelled endorsed checks.

We examined all investments held at the safe deposit vaults accompanied by your Messrs. Pierson and Carter, and found same in order, excepting the H. Dougherty loan on which a principal payment of \$500.00 was defaulted on February 16, 1922. We were informed that this matter has received consideration from your Board.

Confirmations were received from your depositories, certifying to the balances as shown on your books.

Submitting the foregoing, we are

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. KOCH & CO.,  
*Certified Public Accountants*

# The Report of the Treasurer of the National Association of Audubon Societies, for Year Ending October 19, 1922

## Exhibit A

### ASSETS

|   |              |              |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| <i>Cash in Banks and at Office (Exhibit H).....</i>   |              | \$40,793 96  |
| <i>Account Receivable.....</i>                        |              | 1,000 00     |
| <i>Furniture and Fixtures—</i>                        |              |              |
| Balance October 19, 1921.....                         | \$1,479 75   |              |
| Additions this year (Net).....                        | 715 58       |              |
|   | <hr/>        |              |
|   | \$2,195 33   |              |
| Less—Depreciation.....                                | 442 31       |              |
|   | <hr/>        | 1,753 02     |
| <i>Inventory of Plates, etc. (Nominal Value).....</i> |              | 500 00       |
| <i>Bird Island Purchase, Orange Lake, Fla.....</i>    | \$250 20     |              |
| <i>Buzzard Island, S. C.....</i>                      | 300 00       | 550 20       |
| <i>Audubon Boats—</i>                                 |              |              |
| Balance, October 19, 1921.....                        | \$1,539 57   |              |
| Less—Sale of 'Royal Tern'.....                        | \$1,000 00   |              |
| Loss on Sale of 'Royal Tern'.....                     | 513 12       | 1,513 12     |
|   | <hr/>        | <hr/>        |
|   |              | 26 45        |
| <i>Investments, Endowment Fund—</i>                   |              |              |
| Bonds and Mortgages on Manhattan and Bronx            |              |              |
| Real Estate.....                                      | \$441,000 00 |              |
| U. S. Government Obligations (Par \$28,500.00). ..    | 28,455 75    |              |
|   | <hr/>        | \$469,455 75 |
| <i>Mary Dutcher Memorial Fund—</i>                    |              |              |
| Bonds and Mortgages on Manhattan Real Estate.....     | 7,100 00     |              |
| <i>Roosevelt Memorial Fund—</i>                       |              |              |
| U. S. Government Obligations (Par \$12,000.00).....   | 11,839 65    |              |
| <i>Permanent Fund of 1922—</i>                        |              |              |
| Bonds and Mortgages on Manhattan and Bronx            |              |              |
| Real Estate.....                                      | \$189,000 00 |              |
| U. S. Government Obligations (Par \$11,500.00). ..    | 11,546 19    | 200,546 19   |
|   | <hr/>        | <hr/>        |
| <i>Total Investments.....</i>                         |              | 688,941 59   |
| <i>Total Assets.....</i>                              |              | <hr/>        |
|   |              | \$733,565 22 |



## LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

*Endowment Fund—*

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Balance, October 19, 1921.....   | \$463,399 04 |
| Received from Life Members.....  | \$15,225 00  |
| Received from Gifts.....   | 1,123 55     |
| Transfer of Surplus in excess of \$10,000.00 at<br>October 19, 1922..... | 1,191 72     |
|  | 17,540 27    |

*Balance October 19, 1922.....* \$480,939 31

*Mary Dutcher Memorial Fund—*

Balance October 19, 1922..... 7,737 70

*Permanent Fund of 1922:*

Balance October 19, 1922 (per Exhibit G)..... 201,851 42

*Special Funds—*

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Egret Protection Fund (per Exhibit C).....             | \$2,549 07 |
| Children's Educational Fund (per Exhibit D).....       | 2,319 01   |
| Department of Applied Ornithology (per Exhibit E)..... | 34 85      |
| Roosevelt Memorial Fund.....                           | 15,452 72  |
| Fund for National Parks' Defense (per Exhibit F).....  | 1,769 39   |

22,125 04

*Account Payable.....* 10,911 75

*Surplus—*

Balance, October 19, 1921..... \$10,238 53

*Add: Gain for year ended October 19, 1922 from Income*

Account (Exhibit B)..... 953 19

\$11,191 72

*Deduct: Excess above \$10,000.00 transferred to Endow-  
ment Fund.....*

1,191 72

*Balance, October 19, 1922.....* 10,000 00

*Total Liabilities and Surplus.....* \$733,565 22

## INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT - General Fund

## Exhibit B

## EXPENSE

*Officers' Salaries and Reservations*

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Salaries            | \$600 00 |
| Reservation Expense | 221 77   |

\$881 77

*Educational Expenses*

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Administration Expense                         | \$13,580 93 |
| Bird-Lore, Extra Pages Annual Report           | 1,204 25    |
| Bird-Lore to Members                           | 5,388 07    |
| Bird Books                                     | 2,055 15    |
| Colored Plates in Bird-Lore                    | 203 50      |
| Contributions to Florida Audubon Society       | 737 50      |
| Contributions to Illinois Audubon Society      | 100 00      |
| Drawings                                       | 175 00      |
| Electrics and Half-Tones, Prints and Negatives | 100 03      |
| Educational Leaflets                           | 2,007 41    |
| Field-Glasses                                  | 2,005 11    |
| Field Agents' Salaries and Expenses            | 6,423 40    |
| Legislation                                    | 385 52      |
| Library  | 248 14      |
| Printing, Office and Field Agents              | 715 07      |
| Slides   | 993 15      |
| Summer School Work                             | 115 00      |
| International Bird Protection                  | 1,072 10    |

30,204 42

*General Expenses*

|                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Annual Meeting Expense           | \$441 23 |
| Auditing                         | 125 00   |
| Cartage and Express              | 28 13    |
| Loss on Sale of Boat             | 513 12   |
| Depreciation on Office Furniture | 442 31   |
| Electric Light                   | 30 11    |
| Exchange on Checks               | 10 05    |
| Envelopes and Supplies           | 485 90   |
| Insurance                        | 207 80   |
| Legal Service                    | 435 00   |
| Miscellaneous                    | 280 07   |
| Multigraphing                    | 123 05   |
| Publicity and Propaganda         | 8,704 20 |
| Office and Storeroom Rents       | 2,270 15 |
| Office Assistants                | 7,810 71 |
| Postage                          | 275 80   |
| Supply Department Expense        | 7,078 11 |
| Steno's, Addressograph Machine   | 47 81    |
| Telegraph and Telephone          | 205 00   |

29,559 30

*Total Expenses*

\$60,045 55

*Balance Brought Forward for year, carried in Surplus (Exhibit A)*

953 10

\$70,598 74

# Report of the Treasurer

471

## INCOME

|                                      |            |                 |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| <i>Members' Dues</i> .....           |            | \$22,765 00     |
| <i>Contributions</i> .....           |            | 6,440 15        |
| <i>Income from Investments</i> ..... |            | 27,645 01       |
| <i>Supply Department Receipts:</i>   |            |                 |
| Bird Books.....                      | \$3,168 19 |                 |
| BIRD-LORE.....                       | 742 59     |                 |
| Bulletins.....                       | 102 20     |                 |
| Cabinets.....                        | 520 42     |                 |
| Charts.....                          | 918 42     |                 |
| Educational Leaflets.....            | 4,840 54   |                 |
| Field-Glasses.....                   | 2,423 75   |                 |
| Slides.....                          | 1,031 57   |                 |
|                                      |            | <hr/> 13,747 68 |
| <i>Total Income</i> .....            |            | \$70,598 74     |

## EGRET PROTECTION FUND INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT

### Exhibit C

|  |            |                  |
|--|------------|------------------|
| <i>Balance, October 19, 1921</i> .....                           |            | \$2,706 75       |
| INCOME—  |            |                  |
| Contributions.....   |            | 2,154 30         |
|  |            | <hr/> \$4,861 05 |
| EXPENSE—   |            |                  |
| Egret Wardens.....   | \$1,790 71 |                  |
| Inspecting Rookeries.....  | 113 07     |                  |
| Legal Services.....  | 18 20      |                  |
| Painting and Pictures.....                                       | 288 00     |                  |
| Reservation Expenses.....  | 102 00     |                  |
|  |            | <hr/> 2,311 98   |
| <i>Balance, unexpended, October 19, 1922 per Exhibit A</i> ..... |            | \$2,549 07       |

# CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL FUND INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT

## Exhibit D

Balance, October 19, 1921..... \$11,451 63

## INCOME—

Contributions.....\$16,398 00  
Junior Members' Fees..... 22,217 90

\$38,615 90

Transferred from Permanent Fund 1922—Income..... 4,003 11 42,619 01

\$54,070 64

## EXPENSES—

Administration Expense..... \$1,500 00  
BIRD-LORE to Junior Clubs..... 4,831 13  
Buttons to Junior Clubs..... 2,761 37  
Colored Plates in BIRD-LORE..... 203 50  
Cartage and Express..... 236 83  
Drawings..... 35 00  
Field Agents' Salaries and Expenses..... 8,467 29  
Half-Tones for Publications..... 45 13  
Miscellaneous..... 306 74  
Office Rent..... 1,056 00  
Office Supplies..... 215 72  
Postage on Circulars and Literature..... 7,450 00  
Printed Circulars to Teachers..... 1,923 49  
Printed Envelopes..... 963 50  
Printed Leaflet Units for Junior Members..... 13,911 75  
Reports and Publicity..... 1,135 73  
Soliciting for Junior Members..... 722 28  
Stenographic and Clerical Work..... 5,986 17

51,751 63

Balance, unexpended, October 19, 1922 per Exhibit A..... \$2,319 01

# DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED ORNITHOLOGY INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT

## Exhibit E

Balance, unexpended, October 19, 1921..... \$18 01

## INCOME—

Earnings of Mr. H. K. Job, Public Lecturer.....\$523 84  
Rental and Sale of Films..... 228 00

751 84

\$769 85

## EXPENSES—

Agents' Salary and Expense..... 735 00

Balance, unexpended, October 19, 1922 per Exhibit A..... \$34 85



# FUND FOR NATIONAL PARKS' DEFENSE

## INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT

## Exhibit F

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| <i>Balance, unexpended, October 19, 1921</i> .....               | \$2,463 93 |
| EXPENSES—  |            |
| Publicity on behalf of National Parks.....                       | \$194 54   |
| Contributions for improving Yellowstone Park.....                | 500 00     |
|  | <hr/>      |
|  | 694 54     |
| <i>Balance, unexpended, October 19, 1922 per Exhibit A</i> ..... | \$1,769 39 |

## PERMANENT FUND—1922

## Exhibit G

- For* (1) The education of the general public in the knowledge and value of useful and beautiful and interesting forms of wild life, especially birds.
- (2) The actual protection and perpetuation of such forms of wild life on suitable breeding and other reservations.
- (3) Protecting and maintaining adequate protection for such forms of wild life in all parts of the Western Hemisphere.
- Or* (4) For any one of these purposes.

## INCOME AND INVESTMENTS

## INCOME—

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Donor's Gift to Permanent Fund.....  | \$200,000 00 |
| Interest on U. S. Government Obligations.....                                  | 3,616 49     |
| Profit on Sales of U. S. Government Obligations.....                           | 1,851 42     |
| Interest on Bank Balances.....   | 311 62       |
| Interest on Funds pending Investment in Mortgage on Manhattan Real Estate..... | 75 00        |
|  | <hr/>        |
|  | \$205,854 53 |
| <i>Less: Income transferred to Children's Educational Fund..</i>               | 4,003 11     |
|  | <hr/>        |

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| <i>Balance of Fund per Exhibit A</i> ..... | \$201,851 42 |
|--|--------------|

## INVESTMENTS—

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Mortgages on Manhattan and Bronx Real Estate.....             | \$189,000 00 |
| U. S. Government Treasury Notes (par value, \$11,500.00)..... | 11,546 19    |
|   | <hr/>        |

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| <i>Total Investments per Exhibit A</i> ..... | 200,546 19 |
|--|------------|

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| <i>Uninvested Balance, October 19, 1922</i> ..... | \$1,305 23 |
|---|------------|

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

## Exhibit H

## RECEIPTS—

|   |             |                    |
|---|-------------|--------------------|
| Income, General Fund.....   | \$70,598 74 |                    |
| Egret Protection Fund.....  | 2,154 30    |                    |
| Children's Educational Fund.....  | 38,615 90   |                    |
| Department of Applied Ornithology.....  | 751 84      |                    |
| Permanent Fund of 1922.....   | 205,854 53  |                    |
| Endowment Fund.....   | 16,348 55   |                    |
| Roosevelt Memorial Fund.....  | 777 56      |                    |
| <i>Total Receipts for year ended October 19, 1922.....</i>                                |             | \$335,101 42       |
| <i>Add: Reimbursement of Prepayment of Interest on Endowment<br/>Fund Investment.....</i> |             | 23 75              |
| <i>Cash Balance, October 19, 1921.....</i>  |             | 43,005 83          |
|   |             | <hr/> \$378,131 00 |

## DISBURSEMENTS—

|   |                 |              |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
| Expenses, General Fund.....                                     | \$68,690 12     |              |
| Egret Protection Fund.....                                      | 2,311 98        |              |
| Children's Educational Fund.....                                | 40,839 88       |              |
| Department of Applied Ornithology.....                          | 735 00          |              |
| Fund for National Parks' Defense.....                           | 694 54          |              |
| Permanent Fund of 1922—Investments.....                         | 200,546 19      |              |
| Endowment Fund Investments.....                                 | \$52,600 00     |              |
| <i>Less: Investments Reduced.....</i>                           | 38,949 25       |              |
|   | <hr/> 13,650 75 |              |
| Purchase of Furniture.....                                      | 715 58          |              |
| Liquidation of Bills unpaid on October 19, 1921.....            | 9,153 00        |              |
| <i>Total Disbursements for year ended October 19, 1922.....</i> |                 | \$337,337 04 |
| <i>Cash Balance, October 19, 1922 per Exhibit A.....</i>        |                 | \$40,793 96  |

NEW YORK, October 30, 1922.

T. GILBERT PEARSON, President,  
National Association of Audubon Societies,  
New York City.

*Dear Sir:*—We have examined report submitted by John H. Koch & Company, certified public accountants, of the National Association of Audubon Societies, for the year ending October 19, 1922. The accounts show balance sheets of October 19, 1922, and income and expense account for the year ending the same date. Vouchers and paid checks have been examined by them in connection with all disbursements, and also the securities in the Safe Deposit Company.

Yours very truly,

H. A. LUCAS,  
ROBERT CUSHMAN MURPHY,  
*Auditing Committee*











